The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, Editor and Publisher. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOL. XI. SMETHPORT, M'KEAN COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1874. NO. 32.

The Ride of Collins Graves.

An Incident of the Flood in Massachusetts, on May 16th, 1874.

BY JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

The peaceful valley was waked and stirred,
And the answering echoes of life are heard;
The dew still clings to the trees and grass,
And the early tokens smiling pass,
As they glance saddle at the white-walled homes,
Or up the valley, where merrily comes
The brook that sparkles in diamond rills
As the sun comes over the Hampshire hills.
What was it, that passed like an ominous breath?
Like a shiver of fear or a touch of death?
What was it? The valley is peaceful still,
And the leaves are afire on top of the hill;
It was not a sound, nor a thing of sense—
But a pain, like the pang of the short suspense
That wraps the being of those who see
At their feet the gulf of Eternity

The air of the valley has left the chill;
The workers pause at the door of the mill;
The housewife, keen to the shivering air,
Arrests her foot on the cottage stair,
Instinctively caught by the mother-love,
And thanks of the sleeping ones above!

Why start the listeners? Why does the course
Of the mill-stream widen? Is it a horse?
Hark to the sound of his hoofs, they say,
That gallops so wildly Williamsburg way?

God! what was that, like a human shriek
From the winding valley? Will nobody speak?
Will nobody answer those women who cry
As the awful warnings thunder by?

Whence come they? Listen! And now they hear
The roll of the galloping horse-hoofs near;
They watch the trend of the vale, and see
The rider, who thunders so menacingly,
With waving arms and warning scream,
To the home filled banks of the valley stream.
He draws no rein, but he shakes the street
With a shout and the ring of the galloping feet,
And then the cry that he flings to the wind:
'To the hills for your lives! The flood is behind.'

He cries and is gone, but they know not the worst—
The treacherous Williamsburg dam has burst!
The basin that nourished their happy homes
Is changed to a demon—it comes! it comes!

A monster in aspect, with shaggy front
Of shattered dwellings, to take the brunt
Of the dwellings they shatter—white-maned and hoary,
This merciless terror fills the course
Of the narrow valley, and rushing races,
With Death on the first of its hissing waves,
Till cottage and street and crowded mill
Are crumbled and crushed.

But onward still,
In front of the roaring flood is heard
The galloping horse and the warning word—
Thank God, that the brave man's life is spared!
From Williamsburg town he nobly dared
To race with the flood and to take the road
In front of the terrible wrath it mowed.
For mile on mile thundered and crashed behind,
But he looked ahead with a steadfast mind;
"They must be warned" was all he said,
As away on his terrible ride he sped.

When heroes are called for, bring the crown
To this Yankee rider, send him down
On the stream of time with the Curtius old;
Has died as the Roman's was brave and bold,
And the tale can as noble a thrill awake,
For he offered his life for the people's sake.

A WOMAN'S RESOLUTION.

My husband came tenderly to my side.

"Are you going out this evening, love?"

"Of course I am."

I looked down complacently at my dress of pink crape, dew-dropped over with crystal, and the trails of pink azaleas that caught up its folds here and there. A diamond bracelet encircled one rounded white arm, and a little cross blazed diffidly at my throat. I had never looked better, and I felt a sort of girlish pride as my eye met the fairy reflection in the mirror.

"Come, Gerald, make haste!—why, you haven't begun to dress yet!"

Where were my wifely instincts that I did not see the haggard, drawn look in his features—the feverish light in his eyes?

"I can't go to-night, Madeline—I am not well enough."

"You are never well enough to oblige me, Gerald. I am tired of being put off with such excuses."

He made no answer, but dropped his head in his hand on the table before him.

"Oh, come, Gerald," I urged petulantly. "It is so awkward for me to go alone, always."

He shook his head listlessly.

"I thought perhaps you would be willing to remain at home with me, Madeline."

"Men are so selfish," I said, plaintively, "and I am all dressed. Claudia took half an hour for my hair. I dare say you'll be a great deal quieter without me—that is, if you are determined not to go."

No answer again.

"Well, if you choose to be sullen, I can't help it," I said lightly, as I turned and went out of the room, adjusting my silver bouquet-holder, the tuberoses and heliotropes seeming to distill incense at every motion.

Was I heartless and cruel? Had I ceased to love my husband? From the bottom of my heart I believed that I loved him as truly and tenderly as ever wife did, but I had been so spoiled and petted all my brief, selfish life, that the better instincts were, so to speak, entombed alive.

I went to the party and had my fill of adulation and homage, as usual. The hours seemed to glide away, shod with roses and winged with music and rich perfume; and it was not until, wearied with dancing, I sought a momentary refuge in the half-lighted tea-room, that I heard words awakening me, as it were, from a dream: "Gerald Clem!" I could not be mistaken in the name—it was scarcely common-place enough for that. They were talking—two or three stout, business like looking gentlemen—in the hall without, and I could catch, now and then, a fugitive word or phrase.

"Fine, enterprising young fellow!—great pity!—totally ruined, so Bess and McMorken say!—reckless extravagance of his wife!"

All these vague fragments I heard, and then some one said:

"And what is he going to do now?"

"What can he do? I am sorry; yet he should have calculated his income and his expenses better." "Or his wife should. Deuce take these women—they are at the bottom of all a man's troubles!"

And they laughed! Oh, how could they? I had yet to learn how easy it is in this world to bear other people's troubles.

I rose hurriedly up, with my heart beating tumultuously beneath the pink azaleas, and went back to the lighted corridors. Albany Moore was waiting to claim my hand for the next redowa.

"Are you ill, Mrs. Clem?" How pale you look!"

"I—I am not very well. I wish you would have my carriage called, Mr. Moore." For now I felt that home was the place for me.

Hurried by some unaccountable impulse, I sprang out the moment the carriage wheels touched the curbstone, and rushed up to my husband's room. The door was locked, but I could see a light shining under the threshold. I knocked wildly and persistently.

"Gerald! Gerald! For Heaven's sake let me in!"

Something fell on the marble hearth-stone within, making a metallic clink, and my husband opened the door a little way. I had never seen him look so pale before or so rigid, yet so determined.

"Who are you?" he demanded wildly. "Why can't you leave me in peace?"

"It's I, Gerald—your Madeline—your own little wife."

And I caught from his hand the pistol he was striving to conceal in his breast—its mate lay on the marble hearth under the mantle—and flung it out of the window.

"Gerald, would you have left me?"

"I would have escaped!" he cried, still half delirious to all appearance. "Debt, disgrace—misery—her reproaches—I would have escaped them all!"

His head fell like that of a weary child on my shoulder. I drew him gently to a sofa, and soothed him with a thousand murmured words, a thousand mute caresses; for had it not been all my fault? And through all the long weeks of fear that followed I nursed him with unwavering care and devotion. I had but one thought—one desire—to redeem myself in his estimation; to prove to him that I was something more and higher than the mere butterfly of fashion I had hitherto shown myself. Well, the March winds had howled themselves into their mountain fastnesses; the bright April raindrops were dried on the bough and spray—and now the apple-blossoms were tossing their fragrant billows of pinky bloom in the deep blue air of fair May. Where were we now? It was a picturesque little cottage just out of the city, furnished very like a magnified baby house. Gerald sat in a cushioned easy chair on the piazza, just where he could glance through the open window at me working a batch of biscuits, with my sleeves rolled up above my elbows, and the "gold-thread" hair neatly confined in a silken net.

"What an industrious fairy it is," he said, smiling sadly.

"Well, you see I like it! It's a great deal better than those sonatas on the piano!"

"Who would ever have thought you would make such a notable house-keeper?"

I laughed gleefully—I had a child's delight in being praised.

"Are you not going to Miss Delaney's croquet party?" he pursued.

"No—what do I care for croquet parties? I'm going to finish your shirts, and you'll read aloud to me."

"Madeline, I want you to answer me one question."

"What is it?"

I had safely deposited my pan of biscuits in the oven by this time, and was dusting the flour off my hands.

"What have you done with your diamonds?"

"I sold them long ago; they paid several heavy bills, besides settling half a year's rent here."

"But Madeline, you were so proud of your diamonds."

"I was once—now they would be the bitterest reproaches my eyes could meet. O, Gerald! had I been less vain and thoughtless and extravagant—"

I checked myself, and a robin singing in the perfumed depths of apple-blossoms above the piazza took up the current of sound.

"That's right, little red-breast," said my husband, half jokingly, "talk her down! She has forgotten that our pass is dead, and that we have turned over a new page in the book of existence. Madeline, do you know how I feel, sometimes, when I sit and look at you?"

"No."

"Well, I feel like a widower who was married again."

My heart gave a little superstitious jump.

"Like a widower who was married again, Gerald?"

"Yes, I can remember my first wife—a brilliant, thoughtless child, without an idea beyond the gratification of present whims—a spoiled plaything! Well, that little Madeline has vanished away into the past somewhere; she has gone away to return no more, and in her stead I behold my second wife—a thoughtful, tender woman, whose watchful love surrounds me like an atmosphere, whose character grows more noble, and develops itself into new depth and beauty every day!"

I was kneeling by his side now, with my cheek upon his arm and my eyes looking into his.

"And which do you love best, Gerald, the first or the second wife?"

"I think the trials and vicissitudes through which we have just passed are welcome indeed, since they have brought me, as their harvest fruits, the priceless treasure of my second wife."

That was what Gerald answered me, the sweetest words that ever fell upon my ear.

Sam Slick on Lawyers.

Few things resemble each other in nature more than an old cunnin' lawyer and a spider. He weaves his thread in a corner with no light to show the thread of his net, but in a shade like; there he waits in his dark office to receive a visitor. A buzzin', buzzin', tho'these fly, thinking o' nothin' but his beautiful wings, and well-made legs, and rather near-sighted withal, comes stumbling head over heels into the net.

"I beg your pardon," says the fly, "I really didn't see this net-work of yours—the weather is so foggy and the streets are so confounded dark; I'm afraid I've done mischief."

"Not at all," said the spider, bowin'. "I guess it's all my fault. I reckon I had ought to have hung a lamp out; but stay—don't move, or you may do damage. Allow me to assist you." And then he ties up one leg, and has him as fast as a Gibraltar.

"Now," says the spider, "my good friend (a phrase a feller uses when he's agoin' to be tricky), I'm afraid you've hurt yourself a considerable sum. I must bleed you."

"Bleed me!" says the fly. "Excuse me, I am much obliged to you, but I don't require it."

"O, yes you do, my dear friend," and he gets ready for the operation.

"If you dare do that," says the fly, "I'll knock you down; and I am a man that what I lay down I stand on."

"You had better get up first," says the spider, laughing; "you must pay the damage." And he bleeds him till he gasps for breath and feels faintin' comin' on.

"Let me go, good fellow," says the poor fly, "and I'll pay you liberally."

"Pay?" says the spider, "you miserable wretch; you have nothing to pay with—take that;" and he gives him the last dig, and he is a gone coon—bled to death.

Pinned Down by a Rock.

The Rochester *Union* is responsible for the following story concerning a laborer named Patrick Murphy, whom his employer, Mr. Ellsworth Stevens, a farmer living in the village of Bergen, Genesee county, had ordered to excavate beneath a large rock, estimated to weigh thirty tons, and to sink it in the earth deep enough to permit of tilling the soil covering it: Murphy commenced the work Saturday morning, and at 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon had made the pit almost large enough, when the large rock rolled into the excavation, catching him by the leg about the knee and pinning him to the earth. Murphy made frantic cries for assistance, but none came, and through all the long night he tried to excavate the earth beneath his leg in order to extricate himself, but the weight of the stone forced it into the depression. Sunday forenoon passed, and he made up his mind that he must perish. About 6 o'clock Sunday evening Mr. Stevens, while walking over his farm, heard the cries of the unfortunate man, and discovered Murphy's predicament. Word was rapidly passed through the neighborhood, and scores of strong and willing men were soon on the spot, and Murphy was released from his terrible position. Strange to say, he was found to have no bones broken. There was a deep gash in his leg, near the knee, and the limb was benumbed. He had worn his finger nails off, and the flesh on the ends of his fingers to the bone, in his endeavors to release himself.

The Story of Cinderella.

About the year 1730, an actor of equal talent and wealth, named Thevenard, in passing through the streets of Paris, observed upon a cobbler's stall the shoe of a female, which struck him by the remarkable smallness of its size. After admiring it for some time he returned to his house, but his thoughts reverted to the shoe with such intensity that he re-appeared at the stall the next day; but the cobbler could give him no clue to the owner than that it had been left in his absence for the purpose of being repaired. Day after day did Thevenard return to his post to watch the re-integration of the slipper, which proceeded slowly, nor did the proprietor appear to claim it. Although he had completed the sixtieth year of his age, so extravagant became his passion for the unknown fair one, that he became (were it possible for a Frenchman of that day to be so) melancholy and miserable. His pain, however, was somewhat appeased by the *avatar* of the little foot itself, appertaining to a pretty and youthful girl of the very humblest class of life. All distinctions were leveled at once by love; the actor sought the parents of the female, procured their consent to the match, and actually made her his wife.

An Indian Story.

Such stories as the following, the truth of which is vouched for by a San Francisco journal, tend to restore our faith in the native heroism of poor Lo and incline to the belief that, after all, the reviled Indian's code of honor and gallantry is not nearly as black as has been painted: Six weeks ago seven male Indians and a young Indian woman started to cross Clear Lake, near the northern end, in a small boat, which was capsized three miles from land. They righted it, but as the lake was rough they could not bail it out, and while full of water it would not support more than one person. The men put the girl in and held on to the edges of the boat, supporting themselves by swimming, till exhausted and chilled through by the cold water, and then dropped off and sank one by one. They showed no thought of disputing the young woman's exclusive right to the boat. She was saved by their self-sacrifice.

EARLY DAYS OF THE U. S. CONGRESS.

John Quincy Adams as Depicted by an "old Stager."

As he proceeded in his remarks, says an "old stager," in speaking of John Quincy Adams, he warmed with his subject, and his high, broad forehead began to change in color, streaks of crimson creeping up, one after another, reminding one of a milk-white cloud illumined by lightning, until the whole surface of the head looked as if tinged with blood. When the transformation became complete, his face suffused and his eye flashing, he seemed to increase in size, his tones grew louder and more impressive, his sentences, vituperative and denunciatory, were delivered like round shot, hot and heavy, and those to whom he applied the lash were always to be commiserated. He never forgot an injury, and rarely forgave those who wantonly assailed him. I remember a terrible excoriation which he gave Charles Jared Ingersoll, a member of Congress from Philadelphia. Mr. Ingersoll had held the office of district attorney by the appointment of Mr. Adams, and he turned against him in the campaign of 1828, not only supporting General Jackson with great zeal and earnestness, but abusing Mr. Adams in a spirit of vindictive ferocity.

They got into a controversy in the House, which led to a sharp personal altercation. Mr. Adams closed the discussion with a few sentences so charged with pungent sarcasm and just indignation that his victim made no rejoinder, nor ever afterward renewed the attack or attempted any vindication. "The gentleman from Philadelphia knows," said Mr. Adams, "who appointed him to a responsible and lucrative office against the best wishes and best judgment of the best friends of the administration. He knows to whose favor he owed that appointment, when there were many able and distinguished competing candidates. He knows the office was given him out of personal regard, and he knows how he repaid his benefactor."

There was a painful scene on the floor a short time afterward, in which Mr. Adams came in conflict with Mr. Wise, Cost Johnson, and several other fire-eaters, who provoked the old gentleman past bearing. The galleries of the House were crowded, Mrs. Wise, an amiable, accomplished, and charming woman, being among the spectators, and her father, the venerable John Sergeant, occupying a seat near Mr. Adams. The subject of dueling came up accidentally, and Mr. Adams improved the occasion to lash with characteristic severity every body who professed to be governed by the code. Referring to the duel in which Gilley lost his life, Mr. Adams said Wise stood there with clots of blood, drawn from the murdered man, on his brow. Johnson interposed with an explanatory observation. "Ho! another duelist!" said Mr. Adams.

Wise had said that the tone of the House had got to be disgracefully lowered, that opprobrious language and insulting epithets were exchanged and no demand for satisfaction made; hard words were common enough, but there was never a fight.

Johnson then got the floor. "Mr. Speaker," said he, "we have heard much of foul language, and nobody held responsible for it. Now I desire to give this House fair monition. If any man on this floor, be he Whig or anti-Whig (always excepting the distinguished and venerable gentleman from Massachusetts, with whom no man can have a personal difficulty), presumes to say what I will do or will not do in a given state of things, if he has any doubt whether I will hold him responsible, let him say one injurious word—nay, let him look an affront—and see whether there will be a fight or not."

Mr. Adams continued his remarks, and such a castigation as the fighting men received at his hands has rarely been inflicted. Mr. Wise got the most of it, Mr. Adams having been in the House when Gilley was killed. Wise replied with so much feeling, and in such excellent taste, that Mr. Sergeant took him by both hands, and, overcome by emotion, cried like a child.

An Accident Did It.

Mrs. East, the wife of an English paper maker, is said to have been the first producer of blue tinted writing paper. Going among the vats while the workmen were away for their dinner hour, she let a blue-bag fall into one of them, and horrified at the mischief she had done, said not a word about the matter. The spoiled paper was hidden away in his warehouse by the angry paper maker for four years; then he sent it to his London agent to be sold for what it would fetch. The novelty was admired, and the agent not only sold the whole stock of blue paper at a high price, but asked for more. Then Mrs. East unbosomed herself, claiming a new cloak as the reward for her fortunate carelessness, and her husband was enabled for a while to reap a rich harvest, until the demand became so great that other makers devised means for the same end, and manufactured blue paper as a matter of course. Even those now necessary utilities, envelopes, originated accidentally. A Brighton stationer took a fancy for dressing his window with piles of writing paper, rising gradually from the largest to the smallest size in use, and to finish his pyramids off nicely, he cut cards to bring them to a point. Taking these cards for diminutive note paper, lady customers were continually wanting some of "that dear little paper," and the stationer found it advantageous to cut some paper to the desired pattern. But then there was no space for addressing the notelets when they were folded; and after much cogitation, he invented the envelope, which he cut with the aid of metal plates made for the purpose. The sale increased so rapidly that he was unable to produce his envelopes fast enough; so he commissioned a dozen houses to make them for him, and thus set going an important branch of the manufacturing stationery trade.

A PICTURE OF THE FLOOD.

A Thrilling Picture of the Mill River Valley after the Disaster.

A correspondent of the *World*, writing from the Mill River Valley in Massachusetts, says: The dam gave way at the bottom, while Cheney, the gate tender, had gone to breakfast after an examination of it. The stream, "as big as a man's arm," had become a stream as big as a man's waist, and was tearing rents at the base of the dam, and, as Cheney ran for his horse, had swept through in a semi-circle, and then it was really too late to do anything but ride away like the wind and try and save a few lives. Now there is left of this dam an embankment of earth and walls swept and snapped off short on either side, and a broken tower of stone near the middle.

Well, the dam broke away, and the water behind it. A dead weight of millions of tons became in an instant a hammer stroke of millions of tons. Hurry now, Cheney! Ignorance and neglect and greed have begun a work which all the knowledge and care in the world cannot stop till it is thoroughly done to the end. Yours be it to save the lives which ignorance and neglect and greed have put into so terrible a danger. Ten minutes' hard gallop, good horse, over the mountain road. Ten minutes—but where will the water be in ten minutes? Where is it when Cheney on his weary horse is shouting to the families of Williamsburg to arise and get them to the hills for their lives? Behind him? Ah, yes, it was—one second ago. Now it is abreast of him and has passed him, and is playing a terrible game among the little white cottages that looked so clean and pure in the soft rain when he came within sight of them by the graveyard at the turn in the road. The wall of mud-blackened water is upon them. Will anything, anybody escape that fearful flood which has brought down from its hills great fragments split from the gneiss rocks, and is hurling along ten ton weights of stone as boys kick on a foot-ball. There is a house now standing unharmed, on every side of which are the shaven cellars of houses whose fragments are seven miles away. Here there lived a livery stable man, who was sitting at breakfast with his wife when the roar of the flood reached him. Up they went to the roof hand in hand, not hoping to escape, yet just hoping. Crash went a whirl of boulders through the house above. Then there was a sharp cracking to the east, and their barn was in kindling wood. The water was almost upon them. Had it but touched the house with its edge only, they had been shaken off into its grasp. They waited for it, and kept waiting in agony. An eddy swept round below them and took off a house with a family in it. They were between flood above and flood below, and still waiting. "Bell," says I, "I think the water is goin' down a leetle on that house above." She didn't say anythin', but jest gripped me, an' then—I s'pose it was about ten minutes—an' I was sure it was goin' down, an' by George it did go down an' didn't touch our house, an' there we was, safe. Only we see our neighbors that was an' their houses carried off down the stream. I'spose we were on the roof half an hour." Half an hour. No village of the four that lay in the track of the flood was exposed for more than half an hour to the tremendous thrust of the burdened waves. "I tell you," continued the livery stable man, "I've been through freshets before and floods before, but nothin' like this. Years ago, down at Winstead, I was caught in the water, and rode on a tree over two dams, one thirty feet deep an' the other fifteen, an' I tell you I was just mad. But this time, I don't deny it, I was scairt."

In an hour and a half from the beginning the last house had been upset or torn into bits. Quick and terrible work. Williamsburg, Skinnerville, Haydenville, Leeds, pleasant little towns, with white cottages arranged in straight rows and rectangles, and with a wide spread of green meadows to the south or west; little feudal hamlets; busy little places, with plenty of factories, plenty of bustling life and hard work; pretty, clustered villages, clinging each around some tall chimney, all standing on the broad flats, with hills of more and more gentle slope, down and down the valley, not hemming 'hem in, but making way for them from out the bold mountains above. Such was the valley before the storm of water, loosed by neglect, fell upon it, and turned the flats into deserts and the gentle hills into the barriers of such a deluge as Massachusetts had never seen before. At Williamsburg the torrent was as deep as it was wide, but here it reached the plain and spread into a flood. The flood went straight down the valley. It attacked Skinnerville, not with water merely, but with the bones of Williamsburg, great timbers and tree-boles, and the stones which it lifted and whirled along. It attacked Haydenville with weapons caught up from both villages above, and was here a torrent thick with dead bodies. Here there is a sudden bend eastward and a narrowing in the old stream-bed just above the first dam. The flood, thus for a moment contracted, raised into a wall in its very front the spoils of the bridges, houses, orchards, it had swept away. It hurled before it a great boiler picked up at Skinnerville, and descended headlong on this third village. It made a sieve of the brick factory, tore out another boiler, laid hold of two great iron safes, and added these to its weapons; piled house upon house-top, drove two houses into one, cut one house into two, splintered others, turned an island meadow into a desert of sand, smooth as a billiard-table, except where strewn with tree-trunks and stones, and carried sixty bodies on towards Leeds. Leeds it struck on the northwestern corner and broke for itself a straight path through till it landed thirty dead in a twisted mass of rubbish against the hill below Warner's flats. The loss of life was terrible, but undoubtedly far less than it would have been but for milkman Collins Graves, who carried the news of the flood just a breathing space ahead of the flood from Williamsburg through Skinnerville to Haydenville.

Is it any wonder that all this ruin should be a Mecca of sight-seers day after day? So men had come quietly to look upon something great, something worth seeing and worth telling of for years. There were very few women, except those of the valley, or friends who had come to help lay out the dead, and no ill-behavior, except among some stray visitors who looked on while the gangs were working to get out the dead from some of the tangled, twisted, stacked heaps of rubbish with which the plain abounded. One of these gangs just below Skinner's was led by the man who expected to find his wife in the pile they were untwisting and hewing through. "Kin you identify this, John?" "Do you know this red cloak, John?" The man didn't talk He shook his head and worked on. Finally when they were nearing the bottom of the heap, and a bit of mud-stained white cloth with tatting sewed upon it had been flashed out and discussed and laid aside, up came a strange man into the crowd and by a few inquiries of bystanders put himself into possession of the facts. Then he walked up to "John:" "Hain't found yer wife yet, hev ye?" The man shook him off as one shakes off a fly, but without a word, and by and by the curious stranger went his way, leaving the man who hadn't found his wife tossing off timbers from the heap, dreading the discovery he longed for because he would at least give his wife's body a funeral service before burial.

As curiosity brought many of the visitors, their visit, if inopportune, was pardonable because of the grand and awful sight there was to see—a desert of water, of things strange and uncouth; wrought into shape like nothing on earth—a pandemonium wherein the presiding chance worked out the most bizarre effects of grouping eye has looked on outside the various landscapes along the Yellowstone. Over the green of the meadows is laid two feet of sand or of gigantic gravel, every stone of which is a boulder. The plough of the torrent has scooped out strangely winding gulches in the earth whose edges are already eroded and worn smooth under the water which was at once plow and harrow. Groves of young trees are bent to the ground and left flattened with their limbs tangled in drift and debris. Stronger trees, if they were in the full swing of the current, are uprooted or snapped off. If they were at one side the flood has left with them stacks of timber, of tree trunks, of iron scraps, of clothes, of rocks, of earth. Away up in a tree-top oftentimes is a shapeless something that was the wooden side of a house or its tin roof, and then down again in the track of the flood are the broken houses, of which you know by their dilapidation that the life has been shaken out of them and turned into death in the abyss of the stream. And of all this seven miles, from Williamsburg to Northampton itself, and to end it at Northampton a railway embankment sapped and guttered and sucked away, a bridge gone, an immense factory roof lifted over an embankment into a mud-covered and rubbish-laden flat below, with washings of seven miles of ruin all around, and ninety minutes was enough to make such chaos as this out of a New England paradise.

"COAL OIL TOMMY."

The Gleaginous Youth in the Hands of the Philistines.

The talk among the fraternity of sporting men in Troy just now, says the *Times*, is concerning the failure of an up-town faro bank, which has been run by a dashing young fellow known as "Coal Oil Tommy," but not the original of that name.

It appears that the Troy "Coal Oil Tommy" was a resident of New York, and was at one time employed in the Mercantile Library of that city. Some time ago his father died, leaving to Tommy an estate valued at above $50,000. Immediately afterwards Tommy, who had been a "fast" boy, forsook his humble position and took up the dishonorable calling of assistant in a New York gambling den. He quickly made up his mind to avail himself of the first eligible opportunity to start a faro bank himself. Some of the sharp ones, hearing of his determination, induced him to come up to Troy, and allured him by specious stories of the fine field this city would afford to a gambler of his abilities. "Coal Oil Tommy" forthwith came hither, a faro game was opened, and Tommy was the "backer" of the game.

The gamblers then began to fleece the misguided youth, and after living on his money two or three months, determined to make a grand raid on him. Accordingly, during his temporary absence, the game was opened in the morning—a very unusual proceeding, as faro banks in Troy are never open except at night. A stranger with fabulous wealth began to play, and speedily won about $1,000, and the "bank" was compelled to suspend. This was the condition of affairs when Tommy returned. He was, of course, amazed, but his associates explained it all to him, and said it was only necessary to secure more funds in order to "clean out" the lucky gambler who had "fought the tiger" so successfully. "Coal Oil Tommy" immediately offered his $900 horse for sale at half price, and, failing to sell it, he dispatched an agent to New York to procure more money from his estate. When "Coal Oil Tommy" finds all his money gone—and his friends far away—won't he open his eyes, though!

A Maine clergyman says that if the bones of all the victims of intemperance could be gathered together and made into a pyramid, no plain could be found large enough for its base to rest upon, and the planets would have to be swept aside to make room for its apex.

One county agricultural society in Illinois has offered a premium of $300 to the town which has the best roads.

Items of Interest.

Filthy lucre—A bank of guano.

To a man of sensibility there is no pleasure like that of possessing a true friend.

Pompadour and Eureka fans, of medium size, are to be the predominating shapes for the coming season.

A Kansas court has decided that a husband and wife can enter a show on a ticket reading, "Admit One."

In Paris, forty artists and journalists have formed a league for the purpose of hissing without mercy all immoral pieces.

An accomplished optician suggests to the opponents of corporal punishment that the place for "pupils" is under the lash.

If you wish to travel cheaply, patronize those railroads which advertise to carry their passengers "through without change."

Another remedy has been discovered for rheumatism in London. It is a hot sand bath. This makes 7,348 remedies—all infallible!

A young lady in Indianola, Iowa, having contracted a bill of $12 for chewing gum, her unreasonable papa refuses to liquidate the same.

It is suggested by a merchant who, we fear has a stock of the article on hand, that gunny-cloth is a very appropriate material for artillery men's uniforms.

The only responsibilities which a weak man ever accepts are responsibilities which can be perpetually pointed out to him as resting exclusively on his own shoulders.

Knowledge is a comfortable and necessary retreat and shelter for us in an advanced age; and if we do not plant it while young, it will give us no shade when we grow old.

The most trying circumstances under which a boy can be placed is when another boy in the alley is winking at him, and his father is offering him a nickel to carry in a pile of wood.

One of the best preserved of the customs handed down to us by our ancestors, is burning straw bedding in the back yard. A few fresh bones in the heap imparts an aroma that no one can describe, although many of the neighbors will try to.

All Swept Away.

Skinnerville, one of the villages destroyed by the Mill River disaster, so a correspondent says, was named after William Skinner. He has a brother, George Skinner, in Yonkers. The silk works of Skinnerville are owned by William Skinner. The big brick factory, worth $125,000, and where were employed 125 men, was destroyed in three minutes. Not a brick is left. Not a shaft. The boiler was carried away.

"How was it done?" I asked Mr. Skinner.

"I don't know, sir. I was just sitting down to breakfast. I heard the factory bell tap once. I thought of fire. I jumped up to look out and saw the bank of water coming. I dodged back, handed the baby to Nell and told her to fly to the hill. I went behind to hurry her up. I looked back and the factory was gone. It went like lightning—bricks, irons—everything."

"It was a sea of foam and houses. I've been on the Atlantic in a storm. That was it, a big wave dashing over the deck, but on the top of that wave, yesterday, were houses, trees and lumber."

"But I don't see a single brick left," I said, pointing to where the factory used to stand. "Where are the bricks?"

"Gone, sir! floated down the stream. Why, my big safe—my big Marvin's safe—has floated off too, and we've been looking for it all day. I wouldn't be surprised if we should find it floating around on the Connecticut river or maybe out on the 'Sound,'" and Mr. S., though he had just lost $150,000, actually laughed at the idea.

"Where did these bricks all go to?" I asked.

"I don't know. It's a mystery to me how my brick and iron shop has satirely floated away," replied Mr. Skinner. "But you see they're gone."

A moment afterwards and Mr. George Skinner arrived from Yonkers. As he saw his brother he smiled and remarked—

"Now, Bill, you won't have any of these bonds troubling you any more. No more Saratoga—no——"

"No, George, it's all gone," interrupted the stricken brother—"the work of a lifetime—$150,000 yesterday, and to-day not a cent."

"But you have your wife and children, Bill—you're all right. As the brother said this four eyes moistened, two brothers grasped hands and mingled their tears together. Their twinkling eyes were moistened in tears, and their laughing faces became long with sympathetic sorrow.

The flood went down so quick that Mr. Skinner's residence was left with four feet of water in it. This broke through the floor, and all the furniture, pianos, and pictures poured down into the cellar. Potatoes and pianos, pictures and pork, books and bacon became terribly mixed.

Cleaning Glassware.

Dr. J. Walz, who has devoted considerable attention to the uses and properties of potassium permanganate, has devised the following neat and effective method of cleaning glassware: The vessel to be cleaned is filled, or, if large, rinsed with a moderately dilute solution of potassium permanganate, the contact of the liquid being prolonged till a film of hydrated binoxide of manganese has been deposited; the solution is then poured away, and the glass vessel rinsed with water, using hydrochloric acid. Minutest traces of this remain, but not enough to cause deleterious effect, acting in the manner given on the organic matter, to speedily convert them into substitution products, which are soluble in the slight excess of acid or water.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1874.

The Senatorial Apportionment.

Mr. Barbour:—My attention was called a few days since to the following, which appeared in a recent number of the Cameron *Press*:

The Leg'slature has adjourned, and the apportionment bill, in which Cameron is interested Senatorially with Elk, Clarion and Forest, is in the hands of the Governor and will become a law. We have been taken from the old district (to which we naturally belong) by B. B. Strang, and placed with counties where we have no interests and little intercourse. There was no reason for this, and Mr. Strang allowed it to be done against the earnest protest of some of the most influential men in this District. He deliberately and wilfully neg'ected his duty to his constituents, and would have allowed the same thing to be done by Potter and McKean counties had not the schemes been frustrated by gentlemen from those counties. His deliberate perfidy in this matter will react upon himself.

In the last issue of the *Press* an article from the Potter *Journal* is copied which intimates that the reason why Cameron county was not retained in the old district was because of the "malign influence" of Peter Herdic, &c. Then the *Press* takes occasion to compliment our member, Mr. Jones, for having used his best efforts to keep the old district intact. Conscious that gross injustice is done Mr. Strang by both the *Press* and *Journal* in this matter, I feel that even handed justice requires that something should be said in his defence. I therefore ask a space in your columns to give some facts in relation to the creation of the present Senatorial apportionment which came within my knowledge during the late session of the Legislature.

The Apportionment bill as it came from the Senate Apportionment committee was the bill that is now in the hands of the Governor, so far as the Senate is concerned, with two exceptions. The Bradford district was changed by putting Sullivan County into the Lycoming district, and by remodeling the Franklin, Perry, Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata districts. There was no change made west of the mountains. And it was evident from the first that there would be none. Any person who will take a map in his hands will see that the combinations surrounding Clarion and Elk counties would force them into a separate district which must inevitably be democratic. On the west are the counties of Warren and Venango with a population of nearly 72,000. Their representatives insisted upon the two counties being made a district 70,000 population is a full ratio.—They had more than enough and could not be asked to take Forest. On the south-west lie the counties of Butler and Armstrong, a district of nearly 80,000 population. The representatives of these two counties in both Houses would listen to no other arrangement than that they be made a district. On the south lies the county of Jefferson, and Gen. Harry White would agree to no other district than the counties of Indiana and Jefferson with a population of 55,791. On the south-east are the counties of Clearfield, Clinton and Centre with a population of over 83,000. Mr. Wallace asked for this district. He could not consistently be asked to take Elk, because he already had 13,260 more than a ratio. On the north was this district, represented by Mr. Strang, with a population, including Cameron, of nearly 60,000.

The 16th section of the 2d Article of the Constitution declares that "each County containing one or more ratios of population shall be entitled to one Senator for each ratio, and to an additional Senator for a surplus of population exceeding three fifths of a ratio, but no county shall form a separate district unless it shall contain four-fifths of a ratio, except where the adjoining counties are each entitled to one or more Senators, when each county may be assigned a Senator on less than four-fifths and exceeding one-half of a ratio." This is the only clause in the Constitution that refers to the limitation of population in the formation of Senatorial districts, but is there any question that the spirit of the Constitution contemplated the formation of no districts outside of single counties which would contain a population of less than three-fifths of a ratio? The Legislative committees held to that principle, and formed no districts, except ng the counties of Lebanon and Delaware, which were surrounded by counties entitled to separate representation.

In making up the Apportionment the Senate Committee found the counties of Clarion, Forest and Elk, with a population of 39,045, surrounded by districts which clamored to be "let alone." On the other hand, the Republican politicians of Lycoming county were begging for a district to be made up of Lycoming and Tioga. To my personal knowledge, some of the leading Republican politicians of Tioga county desired their district to be made in that way, very naturally prefering a district of two counties rather than three or four. But Mr. Strang uniformly opposed the changing of his district unless the other counties he represented sanctioned the change.

The bill was reported to the Senate with Cameron county taken off this district and attached to the Clarion and Elk district, thereby securing to that district a population of some 43,000, exceeding three-fifths of a ratio. Up to the time the report was made I had not spoken to a member of the committee on the subject of the apportionment, and did not know that any change had been made in our district. No sooner, however, had the bill been reported to the Senate and an opportunity was had of examining the formation of the several districts in the north-western section of the State, than I thought I discovered that if Cameron had not been taken to make up the ratio of the Clarion and Elk district, M'Kean would have been. There seemed no way of avoiding a district to be made out of the counties of Clarion, Elk, and some adjoining counties. The committee undoubtedly concluded that they would sacrifice as little Republican vote as possible and therefore attached the counties of Cameron and Forest.

The editor of the Potter *Journal* knows as well as any man can know that it is no easy task to apportion a State like Pennsylvania. It cannot be done to the satisfaction of all, even of the party in power. No one better understands than our member, Judge Jones, the efforts made to separate M'Kean and Potter counties from Tioga. The persistency with which it was urged caused him to demand of Mr. Strang, in my presence, when the latter told him he would be governed by his judgment in the matter, that the district as reported by the committee should not be disturbed in the Senate.—When the bill reached the House he made no effort to change it, believing, and correctly too, that if changed, it would throw the counties of Potter and M'Kean into the Elk district. He did just as he ought to do, and just as any man would have done who faithfully represented these two counties.

In one of the attacks of the *Press* upon Mr. Strang, it is asserted that he was governed solely by selfish motives in permitting Cameron to be taken from this district. I would be glad to know in what respect.—Had Mr. Strang any reason to suppose that Cameron county would oppose his nomination for any position he sought? Is there any one in Cameron who would presume to run against him? It is idle to assert that he was governed by such motives. I firmly believe that it was only in a spirit of compromise that he permitted a disruption of his district.

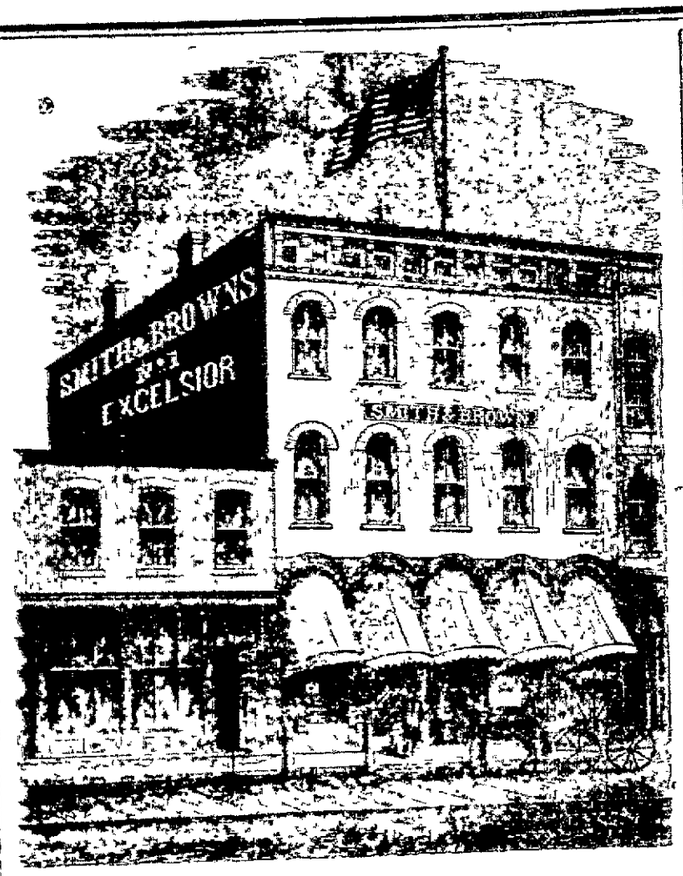
In conclusion, I desire to say what I believe to be the universal sentiment of the Republicans of M'Kean county, that no abler or more attentive legislator ever represented this county in either house of our Legislature than has Mr. Strang for the past three years, and especially do we thank him for retaining us in a Senatorial district which is overwhelmingly Republican, when we are conscious that a district might have been far more acceptable to the ambitious Republicans of Tioga Co.

L. ROGERS.

Smethport, June 3, 1874.

There is a deal of inane twaddle, particularly among the veterans who "lag superfluous on the stage" of life, in regard to the asserted degeneracy of the age, and there is no doubt a popular prejudice that the statesmen of to-day are inferior to their predecessors in intellectual as well as physical endowments. The New York *Evening Post* takes occasion, in a well written article, to explode this false notion and points to Judge Scofield, Mr. Dawes and Mr Garfield, and says they have never been surpassed in ability and integrity, as the heads of their respective committees since the organization of the government.

—J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, died one day last week. He has furnished for years the brains of that road as Tom Scott has the brass of that road. The present position of the road is mainly due to Mr. Thompson's judgment, foresight and ability.



SPECIALTIES!

ANOTHER 1,000,000 INVOICE OF THOSE

Pure Silk, Grosgrain & All

RIBBONS,

The best made, just received at

R. O. Smith & Co.'s, Clean.

Regular 4 to 6 shilling goods selling at 2 shilling. They are none of those cotton warp, soiled good you may see in all the stores in the country. Milliners supplied on liberal terms.

100 Dozen

of those justly celebrated

Josephine Seamless Kid gloves,

in colors, at $1 50 per pair, at

R. O. SMITH & Co.'s.

This price limited to 30 days.

Have You Seen

those ***New and Nobby Straw***

Hats **for men and boys, at**

R. O. SMITH & Co.'s?

You Should,

and this month's styles of Silk and Soft Hats, also.

Third Invoice

OF

Elegant Parosols

AT

R. O. SMITH & Co.'s,

CHEAP AND BEAUTIFUL.

We are in daily receipt of new styles of Dress Goods, Domestics, Hosiery, Fine Shoes for Men, Women, and Children, all down to Rock-bottom prices.

R. O. Smith & Co.

Olean, June 4, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Al. Fieri Fa* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pennsylvania, I have levied upon the following described real estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 15th day of June, 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following property to wit:

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the township of Ceres, County of McKean, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a hemlock corner standing twenty and—tenths perches north and one hundred and seventy-one perches east of the southeast corner of a lot conveyed to George S. Conover and Isaac Lalaugh. Thence north sixty two and eight tenths perches to a hemlock corner; thence east eighty-four and five tenths perches to a beech corner, thence south sixty two and eight tenths perches to a hemlock corner; thence west eighty four and five-tenths perches to the place of beginning. Containing thirty-three acres and twenty-one perches a rict measure, more or less, and being part of Warrant No. 2211 One acre imp ed.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Alfad North at the suit of V. Peary Carter, use of A. J. North.

M N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, May 22, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Al. Fieri Fa.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 15th day of June, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The following described real estate, to wit: All that certain messuage or tract of land situate in the township of Liberty, county of McKean, State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post at the southeast corner of lot No. 382; thence north one hundred and five and five-tenth perches to northeast corner of said lot. Thence east eighty nine perches to the west line of lot No 308; thence south one hundred and three perches, thence west seventy-three and seven tenths perches; thence south eighty degrees west fifteen and five tenths perches to the place of beginning Containing fifty-seven and eight tenths acres, being lot No. 264 of the allotment of Kersting lands in said township. About two acres improved, with a small frame dwelling house thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of W. & A. Sherwood, at the suit of M A. Lillibridge

M N. POWELL Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, May 25, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of McKean State of Pa., to me directed, I have seized upon the following described Real state which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock p. m. the following described tract or parcel of land, to wit.

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the township of Bradford, county of McKean State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lot No 465 conveyed to William Kirkpatrick, on the east by lot No. 105 unsold, on the south by lot No. 63 contracted to Lewis R. Vaughn, and lot No 64 conveyed to Statira Olmsted, and on the west by lot No 64 aforesaid and lot No. 66 conveyed to Amelia Olmsted Containing fifty eight acres and six tenths of an acre with the usual allowance of six per cent for roads, &c., be the same more or less. It being lot No. 63 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in said township, and part of Warrant No. 2191 Unimproved

Seized taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of A Bishop Coston, at the suit of Bingham Trustees

M N POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, May 25, 1874

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Vendetia Ex* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 15th day of June, 1874 at one o'clock P. M. the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit

All that certain tract parcel of land situate in the township of Otto county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania bounded on the north by lot No 64 conveyed to William Halsey and unsold lands of the Bingham Estate, on the east by unsold lands aforesaid on the south by lot No 266 and 256 conveyed to John M & Charles C Wright, and on the west by lot No 256 aforesaid and lot No. 63 conveyed to the aforesaid William Halsey. Containing one hundred and fifteen and five tenths of an acre be the same more or less It being lot No 212 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in said township, and part of Warrants No 3354 3351.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Henry Mosier, at the suit of Bingham Trustees

M N POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriffs' Office, Smethport, May 25 1874

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Venli, Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 15th day of June, A. D 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tracts or parcels of land, to wit

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the township of Otto, county of McKean, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded on the north by lot No 104 Bradford and Otto, conveyed to Byron E Hamlin, on the east by lot No 89, Otto, conveyed to Charity Wilbur, on the south by lot No. 289, Otto, and on the west by lot No. 264, Bradford, contracted to George Reuter Containing thirty-four acres and eight tenths of an acre, be the same more or less. It being lot No 288 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in said township, and part of Warrants Nos. 2191, 2253 3254, & 3255 Unimproved.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Peter Silfday, at the suit of Bingham Trustees.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, May 25, '74.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fend. Exponas*, issued out of the Court of common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport on Monday, the 15th day of June, A. D 1874, at one o'clock P. M.

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the township of Bradford, village of Tarport, in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post corner on the south side of the public highway, running up the east side of Tunungwant creek at the northeast corner of a lot conveyed to J. F. Clark by Thos C. Melvin on the 28th day of April A. D. 1860, thence south twenty-six and one fourth degrees east ten rods more or less to a post, thence south sixty-three and three-fourths degrees west eighty nine feet more or less to a post at the southeast corner of a lot deeded to J. F. Clark by David H Anthony and wife on the sixth day of October A. D. 1864; thence north twenty six and one-fourth degrees west ten rods more or less to the highway; thence by the highway north sixty three and three fourths degrees east eighty nine feet more or less to the place of beginning. Containing 13835 square feet, be the same more or less, improved.

ALSO—Another tract or parcel of land in same township, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post on the east bank of the Tunungwant creek at a corner of lands owned by Wm. R. Fisher, thence south thirty-three degrees east sixty rods more or less to post on the north side of the public highway, and at a corner of land owned by said Fisher, thence by said public highway north sixty three and three-fourths degrees east thirty five rods to a post on the north side of said highway, thence north thirty-three degrees west sixty and five-tenths rods more or less to a post on the east bank of said creek, thence up said creek to the place of beginning. Containing thirteen acres and fourtenths of an acre more or less. Being a part of old lot No. 127 and part of Warrant No. 5498. All improved, with one frame house and two frame barns thereon.

ALSO—One other tract or parcel of land in same township, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post corner on the east side of the spring run near the house of Lyman Cross at the north side of the road leading from Bradford down the east side of the Tunungwant creek, thence south sixty-three degrees west four rods to a post, thence north twenty-eight degrees west thirty and two tenths rods to a post, thence north sixty-three degrees east four rods to a north sixty-three degrees east four rods to a post, thence south thirty six and one-half degrees east twenty and three-tenths rods to a post, thence south thirty nine degrees west two rods to a post, thence south twenty-one and one-fourth degrees east nine and one-half rods to the place of beginning. Containing one acre more or less, and being a part of lot No. 127 and in Warrant No. 3498. Improved.

ALSO—One other tract or parcel of land in said township, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post corner on the east side of the spring run near the house of Lyman Cross on the south side of the road leading from Bradford village down the east side of the Tunungwant creek, thence south sixteen degrees east sixteen rods to a south nineteen degrees east sixteen rods to a post, thence south sixty-three degrees w st sixteen rods to a post, thence north nineteen degrees west sixteen rods to a post on the east side of the spring run, thence north sixty-three degrees west sixteen rods to the place of beginning. Containing one acre and sixtenths of an acre, more or less.

ALSO—One other piece or parcel of land, beginning at a post corner two rods south twenty-one degrees west from the spring run where the said bellowover new brings water in pipes to his house, thence north ten degrees west eight rods to a post; thence north sixty degrees east two rods to a post; thence south eighty degrees east eight rods to a post; thence south ten degrees west to the place of beginning. Containing one-tenth of an acre, more or less, with the right and privilege of taking the water from the spring or land hereby conveyed across any part of the land of said Schoonover in pipes or otherwise, also the right to enter upon and dig and lay pipes or otherwise to convey the water at any time and place on said Schoonover's land without any lot or hindrance, and being a part of lot No. 127, and in Warrant No 2498. Improved.

ALSO—One other lot or parcel of land, situate in said township of Bradford, bounded on the east by lands of E. V. B Dikeman (also late belonging to the said Emily Miller) on the south by lands of H. Snyder, and on the north by the public highway, on the east side of the Tunungwant creek. Containing one-fourth of an acre of land, more or less, with one frame house and one frame barn thereon

ALSO—One other lot or parcel of land situate in said township at Bradford and village of Tarport, and township of Liberty, county of McKean, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—Beginning at a post on the north side of the public highway, at the southeast corner of lot No 127, thence east by line of said lot eight and 9-10 rods, thence south twenty-six and one-fourth degrees east fifty-five rods to the Bradford and Smethport road thence by said road west, three and three fourths degrees west eight rods to the beginning Containing ten acres and 105 square rods be the same more or less, being part of lot No. 127

ALSO—One other lot beginning at a beech tree in the northwesterly corner of the above described tract, thence by said lot south twenty-six and one-fourth degrees east fifty-nine rods to the said road, thence by said road south six degrees and three-fourth degrees west fifteen and one-half rods, thence north twenty-six and one-fourth degrees west fifty-one rods, thence easterly by the north line of lot No 127 seventeen rods to the place of beginning, containing six acres, being part of lot No 127.

ALSO—Another lot of land bounded on the south by the public highway, on the east by lands of J. E. Bintz, on the north by lands of J. F. Melvin and west by land of Wm. Norton, containing three acres.

ALSO—Another lot beginning at the north west corner of village lot No 24 in the village of Tarport, thence south twenty six and one-fourth degrees east ten rods, thence north sixty three and three-fourth degrees east six rods, thence north twenty-six and one-fourth degrees west ten rods, thence south sixty one fourth degrees west six rods to the three and three fourth degrees west six rods to the beginning containing sixty square rods, being village lot no 4, improved.

ALSO—one other lot in the village of Tarport, beginning at the junction of the Kendall Creek road with the Bradford road and on the east side of land road, thence south twenty six and one fourth degrees east ten rods; thence south sixty-six and one fourth degrees west four rods, thence north twenty six and one fourth degrees west ten rods; thence north sixty three and three fourth degrees east to the beginning, containing one fourth of an acre, one frame dwelling house thereon.

ALSO—One other lot or parcel of land situate in the township of Keating, county of McKean and state of Pennsylvania bounded and described as follows, to wit beginning at an ironwood on the east line of lot no. 257 of the allotment of the Bingham lands in said township conveyed to Wm. Hafsey; thence east one hundred and fourteen perches to a hemlock; thence south seventy and four tenths perches; thence south seventy and four tenths perches to the beginning, containing forty seven and three tenths acres with the usual allowance of six per cent. for roads &c., be the same more or less about 25 acres improvement one frame house, one frame barn about 60 fruit trees and a good spring of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of Clark & Co., at the suit of P. M. L. B. Reed & Co. Also at the suit of Diggs, Cunningham & Co.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, May 25, 1874.

BY VIRTUE OF A writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 15th day of June, 1874, at one o'clock P. M.

The following real estate, to wit:—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Ceres, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows.—Beginning at the southeast corner, at a stone corner joining lands occupied by Wm. North; thence west fifty-three and three tenths rods to a stake on the road, thence to the school house; thence fifty three and three tenths rods to an ironwood corner, joining lands of Abial North; thence south to the place of beginning. Containing ten acres about five acres improved, with one steam sawmill and shingle mill and a small frame dwelling house thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of C. W. Hildreth, at the suit of A. J. North.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, May 25, 1874.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fieri Fa*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean county Pa., I have levied upon the following described real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 15th day of June, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock, P. M.

The following described real estate, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Annin, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows.—Beginning at a post in the east line of lot No. 84, thence south sixty-eight and five tenths perches to a post; thence west fifty-six perches to the east line of lot No. 96; thence north sixty-eight and five-tenths perches to the south line of lot No. 91; thence east fifty-seven perches to the place of beginning. Containing twenty-four acres being lot No. 95 of the allotment of Kersting lands in said township, about ten acres improved, a small frame barn, about 25 fruit trees and several springs of water thereon.

Seized, taken in execution, and will be sold as the property of J. Hodges, at the suit of A. N. Taylor.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Smethport, May 25, 1874.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY Virtue of a writ of *Fi. Fa.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of M'Kean County, Pa., I have levied upon the following described Real Estate which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 15th day of June, A. D 1874, at one o'clock P. M., the following described tract or parcel of land to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the village of Kane, county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: (at No 66 in Block 2, situate on the east side of Fraley street and Field street, containing in front on Fraley street fifty feet, and in depth one hundred feet, containing five thousand square feet, all improved.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Patrick Barns, at the suit of J. C. Beckas.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, May 25, 1874

Court Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the Hon. HENRY W. WILLIAMS President Judge and the Hons W. S. BROOKS, ESQ. and LOYAL WARD, Associate Judges of the courts of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas for the County M'Kean have issued their precept, bearing date Friday, Feb. 27, A. D. 1874, and to me directed, for holding a court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Orphans' Court and Court of Common Pleas, in the Borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 15th day of June next, and to continue one week.

Now are to therefore hereby given to the coroner, Justices of the Peace and Constables within the county that they be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock A M of said day, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which their offices appertain to be done. And those who are bound by their recognizances to prosecute the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of said county of M'Kean, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Smethport, May 25th., 1874, and the 98th year of the Independence of the United States of America

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

JURY LIST—JUNE TERM, 1874.

GRAND JURORS.

Annin—Christie Gorman, George Weet,
Bradford—C C Melvin.
Bradford boro'—I J Helvin, A E Johnson.
Bradford boro'—I J Helvin, A E Johnson.
Ceres—J Russell, jr. C H Smith, J H Cook.
Corydon—Philip Tome.
Eldred—J H Sull, C C Mason.
Hamilton—G W Bliss Z Norrison.
Keating—Henry Cook, Joseph Lucas.
Otto—P Prentice, Simon Briggs
Smethport boro'—E H Bard, G F Kerlin,
Wetmore—Thos. Caller, J A Barker, J W Bishop.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Annin—Joseph Hodges, Eugene McCoy
Bradford—T S Bennett, M W Fuller, T B Cowen, Davis DeGolier.
Bradford boro'—Ezra Holmes.
Ceres—N B Foote, E J Russell.
Eldred—A E Fowler, Hawley Bros. Michael Doyle.
Hamilton—Lyman Palmeter.
Keating—T L Chapin, A E Coty
Liberty—H T Albers, P A McDonald, Henry Grandall, G E Alms, S F Leonard, R Vanderlinde C L Osborn, J H Evans, J J Abbey, H J Barrett.
Lafayette—Albert Bowman, Albert Nevis, Chas Geary, A Anderson.
Norwich—Jonathan Colegrove, A P Evans.
Otto—F W Sprague,
Smethport boro'—Ira S Gleason
Wetmore—B Lafferty, Jacob Claffer
G VOSBURGH Jury Com.
M N POWELL, Sher'f

Smethport, Feb. 28, 1874.

TRIAL LIST—JUNE TERM, 1874.

Amanda M Freeman, Admx of Mercy Clapp, and Brewster Freeman, her husband, Pl'ffs in error
Amanda M. Freeman, admx vs Samuel L. Hyde
Enoch Otto vs Reuben Benson
Hamlin & Townsend vs J. L. Stark
Keating Township vs M F Shelden
" " " "
W E Pratt vs
Keating Township vs
Wm. Gifford vs
Bergeant township vs Wetmore township
J Mc Cannon vs Manufacturers & Farmers Fire Insurance Company.
Jas. Newell vs Joseph DeLong
Jas. Newell vs Thos G. Morse
Parker & Melvin vs A J Newell
Appeal of A M. Tubbs from report of Assessors of Keating Township
T J. Bedford vs F P Albert
Hiram Beardsley vs W. H. Gates
M. Miller, use of D Parsons, Admr vs W H. Glass.
S. D Freeman vs J. B. Chapman and Peter Clark.

M. A. SPENCER, Prothonotary.

Smethport May 25, 1874.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than that of a effectual remedy for diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A fair trial of its virtues throughout this and other countries, has shown that it can surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of Consumption, that were regarded as hopeless, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Coughs, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is useless to be without it. As a safeguard to children, and the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, mild colds are rescued from premature grave, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary evils, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome Influenza and painful Bronchitis, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or skill is spared in making every bottle in the most possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as remarkable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

Caller & Robinson,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Paints, Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1874.

Local and Miscellaneous.

THE

DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION

of Smethport will reproduce the play of

"The Chimney Corner,"

with a new farce entitled

"The Virginia Mummy,"

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 9th,

Music by Port Allegany String and Cornet Band.

No pains will be spared to make this entertainment equal, if not superior, to the former one.

Borough and County.

— New stock of drugs at McCoy & Reilly's.

— Dramatic Entertainment next Tuesday evening.

Ice cream at Frank Wright's Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

— Armstrong & Co.'s Soda fountain has proven an invaluable blessing during the hot days of last week.

— Read R. O. Smith & Co.'s double column advertisement, and learn where to trade to the best advantage.

— Water street was finished last night. As we said before, it is one of the finest streets in the borough.

— If you want a nice orange, or a "mild cathartic," you will of course go to McCoy & Reilly's drugstore to get it.

— Port Allegany wants to have a Lyceum right away. Might we not suggest that it is rather late in the season?

— Capt. C. A. Crane formerly with R. O. Smith has commenced business at the Olean Pottery, and is now ready to receive orders.

— Tickets of admission to the Dramatic Entertainment can be obtained at the Post Office. Single ticket 25 cts. Reserved seats 35 cts.

— Messrs. S. A. Fuckus and J. R. Chadwick left town Monday to attend a meeting of the Directors of the R. N. & Pa. R. R. at Mt. Morris.

— Numbers of improvements have been made in our borough during the past ten days, of which we will make more mention next week.

The Reporter has two good correspondents in Smethport, we would mention their names did we not know them to be very modest gentlemen.

— If you want to see a good job, take a look at the new wall in front of the Court House. John Digel knows how to do such work if any one does.

— Three shares of the New York Tribune Association stock were offered for sale at a real estate exchange in New York the other day, and found no bidders.

A want long felt in that vicinity has been supplied by Messrs. Tuttle & Fribley by the erection of a first class grist mill near Lamrdee. It ought to prove a paying investment.

— The Olean Times man says there are but three church-members in Port Allegany. This remark shows very plainly who that fellow associates with when he gets away from home.

— Hon. David S. McIlhaney, the member of Congress from the eighth N. Y district, who recently became insane over the financial question, is dead. He died in the government insane asylum in Washington.

—There will be a "Road Repairing Bee" next Monday, for the purpose of putting the road across Larrabee's flats in good condition. It is an object in which all are interested, and a large turn-out of men and teams is expected.

Dissevrum.—Dr. L. M. Rash, of Chiliwar, N. Y., wishes to inform those of this place and vicinity who are suffering from tottering or defective teeth that their sufferings need not be long. He will be in Smethport next Monday, the 8th inst., to attend to all calls pertaining to his profession.

— J. A. Mott, Esq. of Kane, has removed to Emporium, to take charge of the Junction House. He will be pleased to receive the calls of those of his many friends of McKean who may travel in that direction, and we are sure they will be well taken care of if they fall into his hands.

— A neat turn to a sermon often produces a more lasting effect than either logic or theory. Instance this: "My brethren, a man cannot afford to lose his soul. He's got but one, and he can't get another. If a man loses his horse, he can get another; if he loses his wife, he can get another; if a man loses his child, he can get another; but, if a man loses his soul—good-by John."

— We were brought up to have a great reverence for Christian institutions and respect for the clergy. Thus we do not wish to be misunderstood as to our motives when we say that we believe one of the greatest hinderances in the work of regenerating the world is long sermons. An average sinner can listen to an eloquent appeal to his better nature for a half an hour and go away carrying with him the good impressions, but when on a hot day and a hard seat he is held to a ten or twenty minutes further repetition of the same thoughts the strain upon his physical and mental powers is so great that the good impressions are lost in his impatience to get away from his uncomfortable surroundings. There are perhaps a half dozen ministers in the United States who can hold the attention of an audience over 30 minutes—but not more. These remarks are not intended to be personal, or apply to any one locality.

Decoration Day at Bradford and DeGolier.

[From our regular correspondent at]

MAY 30.—To-day the patriotic citizens of Bradford and DeGolier have joined in performing a becoming act of tribute to the honored dead of the nation in keeping their memories green by thoughts of gratitude and decorating their resting places with nature's sweetest offerings—beautiful flowers.

This morning the procession formed upon the public square of Bradford, at the call of Cornet Band playing a martial air.

The impression made upon an observer was that the general feeling of the day was commingled grief, gratitude and gladness, —grief that our land was submerged beneath the wave of civil war, and a sacrifice necessary, gratitude that four hundred thousand true, brave hearts were not wanting to make the sacrifice, glad that inasmuch as the sacrifice was made, it was not made in vain; joyous that those dying gave us a home and a heritage, and that a free one.

The order of the procession was as follows:

Police.
Combined Cornet Band.
Orators and Clergy.
Gentlemen of the Press.
Carriages.
Committee of Arrangements.
Detachment of Veteran Soldiers headed by Maj. J. E. Haley.
Carriages with citizens.

Proceeding then to DeGolier we found the people assembling at the cemetery with their floral offerings.

We marched to a prominent point in the cemetery following the Band playing the "Dead March" in a solemn and impressive manner.

The Glee Club sweetly sang "Cast Beautiful Flowers." A Poem was then read by S. W Smith.

Capt. O. H. Blackman of Wellsville, N. Y. made a few earnest remarks. He is a veteran who has lost a good right arm in the service. From his friends we learned that his record is a good one. Enlisting as a private among the first of N. Y. Vols., he fought unharmed until the battle of the Wilderness, where he was pierced with four different shots; after recovering from amputation and wounds he voluntarily returned to his regiment, and served as a Captain until the close of the war. He is of fine personal appearance as well as a genial, companionable gentleman.

We then proceeded to the cemetery at Bradford with the procession increased in size. Joseph Delong was given an honorable place and attention during the exercises of the day. Mr. Delong saw active service during the war of 1812, having still a running wound, received during that service, is an active man of 85 years, and receives a pension from this State, by special enactment.

Marching to the cemetery to the solemn notes of the "Dead March" came from the Band, appropriate music was sung, by the Glee Club, and a Poem read, entitled The Nations Dead.

The address of the day was given by Hon. R. C. Rude; this gentleman is an educated thinker, and an impressive speaker. He gave a fair and lucid synopsis of the events leading to the rebellion, and the true issue of the same. Gave a fair review of the fearful struggle; eulogized our dead heroes as those who fought for a common country and a free heritage, fighting as they knew upon the side of God and humanity, feeling intelligently the need of victory as much as did President Lincoln, with the cares and interests, of the nation weighing him down. They fought not for hire, but to preserve a principle, fought with a tenacious bravery to the last, and then to the surprise of the world, turned peaceably into the ranks of civil pursuit. He said the effect of the war was to make a unity of interest, where there was before division, making homogeneous elements from those that had for a century been the reverse. His peroration was eloquent, in brief, it was a masterly and ornate address.

The graves of those decorated with choice flowers during the day were as follows:

Simon Hampsel,	War of 1812.
Jesse Ingalsby,	" "
James DeGolier,	" "
William Turner,	" "
Armstar Beman,	" "
Samuel Emery,	" "
Charles Price,	Late War.
Harvey D. Hicks,	" "
Manderville Brown,	" "
Orville Jewett,	" "
Joshua J. Drake,	" "
Horace Colbert,	" "
Wesley Snyder,	" "

The last named soldier sleeps upon Kendall Creek and his floral tributes was only given in spirit.

The decoration of the graves was performed by a detachment of veteran soldiers and small children.

The exercises of the day have been a success, reflecting great credit upon the citizens of Bradford and DeGolier. It should be a subject of regret to the people of Smethport, and is a subject of surprise here, that Smethport was not more fully represented. REPORTER.

— In its proper place in another column will be found the announcement that our friend O. D. Coleman, of Kane, has undertaken a new enterprise, which we trust will yield to him and his fair partner constant returns of happiness. From what we know of his prudent and cautious nature we feel certain that he has chosen the fairest of the fair in Allegany county, and can congratulate her that she has secured one of the choicest husband's that McKean county can offer.

CHANGE OF TIME.—An important change has been made in the time of trains on the R. N. Y. & Phila. R. R., and one for which the people of this section have reason to feel very grateful. Trains going north now arrive at Larrabee at 3:50 p. m., 6:30 and 9:06 a. m. Trains going south arrive at 4:00 p. m., and at 2:05 and 6:05 a. m. By this arrangement we can get our New York and Philadelphia mail one day earlier than before, passengers going north do not have to lay at Larrabee three or four hours, and those from the south can meet the stage. Thanks.

Dramatic Entertainment.

We have not space to speak at the length we would wish of the entertainment to be given by our home Dramatic Associations next Tuesday evening. The success of the first performance is a sufficient warrantee that this the second effort to please the public will be in no sense a failure. Two plays will be produced, "The Chimney Corner", as played before, and "The Virginia Mummy," a side-splitting farce. The Port Allegany Cornet Band will furnish the music, so that there will be nothing lacking on that score. The following is the cast of characters:

The Chimney Corner.

Solomon Probity, aged 91,	G. M. Smith
Peter Probity, aged 60,	R. H. Rose
John Probity, aged 35,	J. T. Reilly
Mr. Charles Chatty,	D. R. Hamlin
Sifter, a detective,	H. F. Barbour
Patty, wife of Peter,	Miss Corne Sartwell
Grace Emory,	Miss Mollie Hamlin

The Virginia Mummy.

Ginger Blue,	B. L. Knapp
Dr. Galen,	G. M. Smith
Captain Rifle,	R. H. Rose
Charles,	H. F. Barbour
O'Leary,	J. W. Reilly
Schoolmaster,	D. R. Hamlin
Lucy,	Miss Flora Taylor

The proceeds of this and succeeding entertainments are not to be given away, but to be kept as a Dramatic fund, and it is hoped that the Association will meet with such encouragement that they will feel warranted in continuing the organization and giving more entertainments of the same kind in the future.

Council Meeting.

The borough Council met at a regular meeting at the office of B. D. Hamlin & Son, Tuesday evening. The principal business of the session was the settling of the bills on account of the opening of Water Street. About $200 were paid in orders for that purpose. On motion Robt. King, Esq., was appointed civil engineer for the borough, whose duty it is to see that fences and walks are in accordance with ordinances heretofore passed. An ordinance was passed prescribing that the outside limit of walks shall not be more than six feet.

— The first number of the Northern Tier Reporter, the new paper published at Port Allegany has made its appearance. We like the looks of it, and as its editor promises continued improvement we trust that it will prove a credit to the county and the locality in which it is published.—The editor announces that the paper will be the exponent of Democratic views in language sufficiently plain to be understood Whether he will follow the lead of Brick Pomeroy and the New York Sun remains to be seen. We shall of course take the privilege as occasion offers to set our neighbor right in his political statements, though hardly with the hope of affecting a conversion, and with no animosity or ill will. This county can and ought to support two papers—now let us see if it will.

Gen. T. L. Kane was in town the first of the week, and stayed long enough to call upon many of his numerous friends here, the printers among the number.—The General was fresh from Washington, where he attended Nellie Grant's wedding. He reports the affair as having been conducted in the most elegant and refined taste, without vulgar ostentation.

— Mr. R. E. Looker, of Kane, arrived in town Saturday escorted by Sheriff Powell and Constable Landegan. He will spend a good portion of the summer with the Sheriff. We understand that he very strongly objected to leaving his business to come over here and idle his time away at this time of the year, but the Sheriff and Constable were so very urgent about the matter that he could not very well decline the invitation.

Since writing the above we learn that he has secured bail in the sum of $200 for his appearance at next Court.

— Our fishermen do not all meet with extraordinary good luck. George Sartwell is however an exception. He showed us a fine lot the other day, one of which was fourteen inches long and weighed one pound and a quarter. The whole lot, numbering 15, weighed between 7 and 8 pounds. George says he does not fish for any "little fellers."

Swinging the Circle.

From our special correspondent.

Starting from Smethport on Thursday afternoon with good company and a pleasant conveyance, we drove toward Bradford, refreshing ourselves and horse at short intervals with cooling draughts of water which came so bountifully from our hillsides. We were impressed with the fact that no section has purer water than our own. Arriving at the Bradford House, we had only taken off and stepped to our room when friend Parsons came up, shook hands, and asked us if we would like to take a ride to DeGolier. It is needless to say that we went and enjoyed the ride exceedingly. Was warmly received by Maj. Haley and in company with him attended the Literary society. This is a flourishing society because the citizens possess literary culture and appreciation. The interest of the winter continues unabated and promises to do so during the summer. The Major would have you believe that he does but little to sustain it, but we know how much that community owe to him for his thrift and intelligence. Friday we passed a pleasant day meeting old friends, and we hope some new ones. Saturday was Decoration Day; we shall refrain from speaking of it at length for the reason that we know your reporter to have been present. One thing, however, is worthy of remark, the music of the Cornet Band; it is a credit to the town and county. We had not time to avail ourselves of the invitation of C. H. Foster to visit the oil wells, which we very much regretted. In sinking the third well they have been unfortunate in fastening the drills and are now engaged in loosening them, which Mr. Foster says makes expensive fishing. The two wells still continue to produce their supply of oil. On Monday morning we helped Billy Monroe run his engine to Alton, where we visited Miss Belle Miller's school. She is one of the best teachers in the county and has done much for the school interests of district No. 5. Tuesday we visited Lafayette, and were hospitably entertained by L. W. Crawford. For an enjoyable time give us Bradford, with E. T. Lale as host and the Bradford friends as companions. VIATOR.

BRADFORD TOWNSHIP.

Extract from a paper read before the Bradford Literary Society.

RESOURCES

But an imperfect summary of our resources can be furnished, yet any figures made will be studiously kept within, the limits of known and demonstrable data.

The population of Bradford township including the Boro was in 1870 1446—of which just 100 were foreign born including 1 of the colored race. At present we will consider the population to be 1500, 350 of whom reside within the Boro limits. In the winter during our busiest lumber season, the population is about ten per cent greater owing to the influx of temporary laborers. Our imports were at least $250,000 during the last year, $150,000 of which were imported by merchants and dealers. This comprises the total imports to Bradford township, we will suppose, and next we must consider our assets and exports,—what we keep in home wealth and improvements, and what we sell.

The largest interest is undoubtedly the lumber trade.

The amount of logs run by one of our lumbermen has averaged at least five million feet of white pine per year at a low valuation equal to $30,000. Say the manufactured lumber shipped by all other lumbermen equals in value 50,000, add for staves shingles, veneers and other products of the forest, including Hemlock Bark, $15,000 making in all $95,000.

The Butter shipped from this township cannot be estimated at less than the product of 300 cows which at 125 lbs. each would be 37,500 lbs. at an average of 33 1-3 cents per lb. equal to $12,000. The amount of cheese made at the factory last year was 26,604 lbs. sold for $3,047, add 500 lbs. made in home dairies at 10½ cents per lb. $553. For Butter and Cheese total $15,600. The value of the blackberry crop and of other small fruits is no inconsiderable sum, and but little of this is made available, say $1,500 per annum of which we export but little, and therefore make no account.

Our oil production for the last six years has exceeded 21 barrels daily at an average price of more than $1,30, making our oil product during the last year of panic and lowest price for oil $10,000. Next year the same quantity can be sold in advance now for $20,000, and it would be safe to contract $50,000 worth if drilling were prosecuted no further than at present. We ask you to make a note of our prediction that our oil production for the next 12 months will not be less than $275,000. It will be fully equal to four times our lumber exports.

Our Beef, Mutton, Tallow, Hides, Furs, Animals and animal products generally, including horses, may be safely estimated at $16,000 of which we exported last year at least $8,500 Of this amount, the coal miners in the adjoining township of Lafayette consume about $2,000. Our crops are all consumed at home, and the value of the hay and grain crops, including roots and garden products, would be about $10 per acre, for 6000 acres $60,000, none of which is exported.

The area of tilled and meadow land, is computed at less than one mile wide up the main stream, the length of the township north and south.

The real and personal estate of Bradford township, over and above its wild land or unsettled portion is at a fair computationone million of dollars, or over $666, for every person, man, women or child; talk of a poor country, this is as good as any country.

The same self-denial energy economy and labor expended here that is laid out in any Western State when newly settled will give a man a home, and a competence without either ague or shakes. There is bread and work for all, and where 40 bushels of wheat has been raised to the acre, it is useless to talk of a more productive soil, when hay and the dairy exceeds in value the corn or cotton either. This country, a natural grass region, must improve until Orange county, Chatagua county, or any other dairy region is equaled in products and valuation.

We are glad to know that the new meat market is receiving the general patronage of the community. This might be expected from the fact that the people of our community are good livers if not so fast as some. Mr. Wendell has made arrangements whereby he can procure as he may need fresh vegetables, fruits and fish in the season. He expects also to keep on hand a stock of all kinds of salt fish and meat, cheese, lard &c.

— The conclusion of the article on cremation is crowded out with much other interesting matter this week.

ON EXHIBITION.—Persons visiting Smethport during the coming Court week are invited to call at the shop of Mr. John Digel, on Water street, and take a look at a monumental piece of work he has just finished for Thos. Cimmet, of St. Marys. We have seen it and believe it to be one of the finest pieces of marble work we ever saw, and we have seen not a few. It will be on exhibition until after Court week. Mr. Digel also invites attention to a monument just finished for the late Deacon Robbins, which is well worth looking at. We will venture the assertion without fear of successful contradiction that Mr. Digel can do as good work as can be done in any city establishment—and at less price.

MARRIED.

COLEMAN—BELL.—At the residence of the bride's parents, in New Hudson, Allegany county, N. Y. Wednesday, May 27, By Rev. John T. Marsh, Mr. O. D. Coleman, of Kane, Pa., and Miss Florence A. Bell, only daughter of N. D. Bell, Esq.

SMITH—HUSSEY.—At the residence of the bride's father, May 31, by Rev. C. Cornforth, Mr. Geo. L. Smith, of Sterling Run, and Miss Hattie Hussey, of Smethport.

[We tip our wellworn beaver to the above happy couple in acknowledgment of the receipt of a very bountiful supply of wedding cake, and other more substantial remembrance, and wish for them most heartily the full fruition of all they may hope for in their journey of life together.—ED.]

Wanted,

By a man of experience, ability and the best of references, a situation as bookkeeper or office clerk Apply at this office, or of Frank King, Coren, McKean Co., Pa.

Notice.

Horses and Cattle taken to pasture at Bishop's Summit in this county—for particulars apply on the premises or by mail to

J. U. Wenaway,
Clermontville, McKean Co. Pa.

May 20, 1874.

Notice.

WHEREAS my wife Mary Thrall is running me in debt needlessly, this is therefore to forbid all persons harboring her or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contraction after this date. SAMUEL L. THRALL.

Eldred, May 29, 1874.

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,
TABLE-TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES

Come and see me!

Factory & Warerooms on Water St.

Smethport, Pa.

John Digel, Prop'r.

All kinds of

GRAINING

by a new process, in first class style, for half the usual price.

Address *Gys. B. Both,*
Portville, Cat. Co., N. Y.

nl0w11-6m]

FURNITURE,

Burrill, McEwen & Co,

SUCCESSORS TO HUNN, SMITH & SPENCER)

395, 397 & 399 Main Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Announce that we have purchased the entire interest in this popular establishment, and have just received large invoices of

Fine and Fashionable

Furniture

manufactured especially to order to meet the demands of our Spring Trade. Our

Large & Spacious Warerooms

are FILLED TO OVERFLOWING with all the

Latest and Most Improved Styles

of art, finish and beauty in Furniture.

Having made our entire purchases for CASH thereby taking every advantage of depression in prices, we are prepared to furnish all kinds of

Rich & Beautiful Furniture

At Wholesale and Retail,

AND AT PRICES THAT

DEFY COMPETITION.

☞ We make a specialty in UPHOLSTERING all kinds of Furniture. Old Furniture re-upholstered and made as good as new.

All amounts due the old firm will be received and receipted in full by us; and all demands against the old firm will be paid by us.

We have also a full line of COTTAGE and CHEAPER GRADES OF FURNITURE.

Mr. Burrill, former Manager for the retired firm of Hunn, Smith & Spencer, desires to thank his many patrons for past favors, and solicits not only them, but all those desiring Furniture of any description, either for cottage or mansion, to call and examine and they cannot fail to be suited.

Burrill, McEwen & Co.,

395, 397 & 399 Main Street

Buffalo, N. Y.

Merchants Hotel,

Opposite N. Y. Central Railroad and Lake Shore Depot,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Terms, $2 00 per Day. Wm. Tucker, Prop'r

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

We wish to call especial attention to our large and complete stock of **School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Albums,** &c., which we bought for cash of the receiver appointed for BREED, LENT & Co., Buffalo, directly after their failure, at TEN PER CENT. below the publisher's and manufacturer's prices to jobbers, we therefore DEFY competition, and are prepared to wholesale School Books to dealers in other parts of the county at bottom figures. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY

is always complete, as we receive it in small quantities every few days thereby insuring its freshness. We also keep the very choicest brands of *CIGARS and TOBACCO* the market affords. Our FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, &c., being selected with the greatest care from the best Importing Houses, we are enabled to offer as complete a line as can be found in this part of the country, at the lowest prices. We also keep strictly pure

WINES & LIQUORS

for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c., carefully prepared.

With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

McCOY & REILLY.

SMETHPORT, Nov. 6. 1873.

GO TO

EATON & SPRAGUE'S

FOR YOUR

STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE,

and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store.

THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

Alfred Sturdevant,

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,
OVER THE POST-OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

WHY YOU WANT IT!

FOR ITS GOOD STORIES!
FOR ITS FASHION ARTICLES!
FOR ITS MISCELLANY!
FOR ITS HOUSEHOLD NEWS!

Third Year of
"OUR OWN FIRESIDE,"
A HOME JOURNAL FOR THE FIRESIDE.

16 large pages, with illustrations. Every subscriber has choice of one of three fine chromos—a far better class than those offered by other publishers. Price, $1.50 a Year.

Send three cent stamp for sample copy. Address Our Own Fireside Pub. Co., Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

Canvassers wanted.

Any Article

Purchased for You.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, or Children's Garments, any Household Goods, Musical Instruments, or Fancy Article.

Anything You Want,

AND WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Send three cent stamp for circular. Address PURCHASING AGENCY OF "Our Own Fireside," Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

2, 4 & 6 Horse Power.

GET the BEST & CHEAPEST.

Address, M. L. GUMP & CO., Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

Amateur Job Press.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

For Printers, Druggists, Business Men and Boys

Send five cents for pamphlet. Address M. L. GUMP & CO., Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

Hotel for Sale.

THE BENNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., [illegible] This Hotel is [illegible] in the county, and [illegible] ty. It will be sold at [illegible] easy terms. Any one [illegible] property will do well [illegible] their information, call [illegible]

Smethport, April 9, 1874.

Business Directory.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son.

LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the McKean lands situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield

Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

SMETHPORT McKean county, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

H. L. McCoy,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

R. H. Rose.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office in the Court House.

D. V. Crossmire.

Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.

15 Pearl St., Kane, Pa.

Prompt attendance given to all professional calls

Backus & Milliken.

ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office up stairs in Sartwell block, on Main street.

W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

P. Ford.

ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession in the above counties. Office, Ford Building, Church street, Smethport, Pa.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

Bingham Estate.

Robt. H. Rose is authorized to receive money for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate. In McKean County this office is in the Prothonotary's office in the Court House.

Wellsboro, Dec. 24, 1873. Robt. C. Simpson
Agent of the Trustees.

J. E. Olds & Son,

HAVING made arrangements to carry on the TANNING BUSINESS on a more extended scale, would respectfully invite the citizens of McKean county to give them a trial. CUSTOM WORK is made a specialty, and satisfaction guaranteed. Remember the place—three miles from Smethport, on the Olean road.

Farmers' Valley, Jan. 11, 1872.

New Cabinet Shop.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand,—opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Wolters—he is prepared to sell chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of furniture, picture frames, &c., &c. WM. SPECHT.

Smethport, Feb. 4, 1873.

New Paint Shop.

THE subscriber has opened a shop on Mechanic street—near John B. Tyler's old blacksmith shop—and is now prepared to do all kinds of painting in the best possible style Carriage painting, striping, house and sign painting and all other work in this line done in the best manner. The best of material good, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CARL RASSE.

Smethport, May 8, 1872.

M. L. Armstrong's

JEWELRY STORE,

No. 3, UNION BLOCK.

Where a large assortment of Watches and Clocks are kept constantly on hand, and repairing done by [illegible] Also [illegible] Organs and Melodeons [illegible] Sewing Machines [illegible] Guns, pistols of [illegible] and repaired. [illegible]

Farm, Garden and Household.

Change of Pasture.

We copy the following from the proceedings of the Central New York Farmers' Club. Dr. L. L. Wight, of Whitestown, said: "I believe it is now conceded that cattle do better by being confined to one pasture during the season than by changing from one field to another, as has at times been recommended. This is, at least, decidedly in accordance with my experience. There should, therefore, be but one pasture for cows, unless they number over seventy-five in a dairy, under which circumstances it may be preferable to divide them. Thus, on ordinary farms more than one pasture is unnecessary for cows; another should be used if young cattle are reared, or horses or sheep. The meadow had also better be in the same inclosure with the plow-land, thus necessitating only three large lots for a farm of several hundred acres even." Samuel Campbell was "much interested in the statement that it was conceded that a single pasture was better for the dairy herd. He had supposed that a succession of pastures was approved, but was glad to know otherwise. Messrs. Bonfoy and Skull approved the one-pasture system. The cattle are not restless, they are not subjected to the danger of overfeeding, and there is a better yield. Morgan Butler would in the future have but two fields—plowed land and meadow in one, and pasture in the other. He would not turn the cattle on the meadow until the crop is taken from the plowed land. We cannot, he added, stand the burden imposed by cost of fences. It must be reduced. Dr. Wight thought the two-field plan might answer for uplands, but the grass would grow too rank on the Mohawk flats; a flood might come, wash the sand among the grass, and the next year's crop would be short. Mr. Cleveland remarked that if he had his life to live over he would not build so many fences. "Remove all your fences and soil your cattle," said Mr. Cleveland.

A Good Fertilizer.

The *Scientific American* says farmers have to pay a high price for an article, which, with a little skill, they could make themselves during the winter months or on rainy days, when they have little else to do, and gives a recipe for a cheap fertilizer successfully used by farmers in Pennsylvania and Ohio. The formula presented below is, however, wanting—except incidently, as recommended—in the ingredient which is most apt to give trouble and to cause injury in transportation and hauling—viz., oil of vitrol, or sulphuric acid—and is doubtless a good one, if the article is applied in sufficient quantities. The mixture is especially recommended for potatoes and wheat by a farmer who has tried it, and who says he has used it with success on corn and other products. It is as follows: Take 1,000 pounds of good mold, sieve and screen it to get the gravel out, and make it as fine as possible; then spread on a floor, add 100 pounds sulphate ammonia, 100 pounds common salt, and mix with a rake; when thoroughly mixed, add 25 pounds of pearl ash and 22 pounds sulphate of soda, mix well; then add 400 pounds ground bone, 25 pounds best Peruvian guano, and 150 pounds ground plaster. Mix the whole thoroughly, throw in a pile for forty-eight hours, and it is fit for use. If it is to be used for potatoes in districts where the potato bugs are numerous, five gallons sulphuric acid may be sprinkled over the mass. The caution is added that the acid must not be used in a confined place, as the fumes are injurious to health, and that if it is spilled on the floor, water must be thrown on it, as the mixture generates great heat.

An English Tragedy.

The *Journal of Commerce* notes the frequent reference to another tragedy similar to the one at Mill River, and gives some particulars of the dreadful massacre which took place in the valley of the Loxley river, England, on the night of March 11, 1864.

The Bradfield reservoir was built to supply water to Sheffield, eight miles below. The plan was to dam up the Loxley and other little streams between two hills, and this was done by making a single embankment on the Sheffield side. The embankment was made of earth, 1,200 feet long, 500 feet wide at base, 100 feet high, and 12 feet across on top, and had an inner puddle wall. The engineer and others thought it was large and strong enough to hold the contents of the reservoir (691,000,000 gallons) securely. The real reliance in the Bradfield reservoir was on the huge mound of earth. The inner puddle wall was a mere crust, which at best could only check the tendency of the water to mine its way through the vast sandy pile.

The day before the destruction of the reservoir had been stormy, and the water nearly reached the top of the embankment. A little crack on the outside was the first warning of trouble, and the contractor ordered the valves of the scour pipe to be opened to relieve the pressure. For several hours the crack did not increase, and the workmen believed the danger past. Still, as a measure of precaution, a mounted messenger was sent down the valley to warn people to take to the high ground, and by this forethought hundreds were saved who would otherwise have perished. About midnight the embankment opened 30 feet, and down came the imprisoned waters in a resistless flood. A second rush of water widened the gap to 113 yards, and to a depth of 70 feet. This released the whole contents of the reservoir in the short space of 47 minutes, and it poured down the valley at a speed of 18 miles an hour. The Bradfield inundation was most destructive because it took place in the dead middle of the night, when whole families who had not heard the warning were asleep, and persons could not save themselves or their dear ones in the darkness. The lost numbered 250, and the value of all the property destroyed was not less than £3,000,000.

Honors of War.

Napoleon met one day an old soldier with one arm; he stopped, and said to him; "Where did you lose your arm?" "Sire, at Austerlitz," was the reply. "And you were not decorated?" asked the Emperor. "No, Sire; I was forgotten." "Then," rejoined Napoleon, "here is my own cross for you; I make you Chevalier." "Ah, Sire," exclaimed the soldier, "your Majesty names me Chevalier because I have lost one of my arms; what would your Majesty have done if I had lost them both?" "I should have created you officer of the Legion," answered Napoleon. Thereupon the soldier instantly drew his sword and cut off his other arm!

THE MARRIAGE OF NELLIE GRANT.

A Pretty Scene at the White House in Washington.

The New York *Tribune* in its account of the marriage of the President's daughter at the White House, Washington, says: The time for the ceremonies was set at 11 o'clock. The guests had already gathered in the East room. The Marine Band of 40 pieces was in position in the hall. The gates of the grounds had been closed to the uninvited. The rooms had been most richly dressed in flowers, which filled the windows, festooned the walls, wreathed the columns, covered the mantels and tables, hung from chandeliers, and formed arches in the doorways, making a picture to be long remembered. The platform for the happy pair had been set in the center of the eastern side of the room, against the large window. The grand hall had been thrown open, and the attendants stood, watches in hand, ready to give a signal. The distinguished guests were gathered on either side of the dais, the groups reaching to the doors of the grand hall. White ribbons wreathed with flowers had been stretched on either side of the aisle thus formed, and at precisely 11 o'clock, to the music of the Wedding March, the participants passed from the hall into the parlor, and between the brilliant assembly, parted on either side. Mr. Sartoris and his "best man," Col. Fred Grant, led the way, followed by the minister, the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, and the President attending his daughter. These proceeded to the dais, the music ceasing at the exact instant they arrived. It was a very pretty spectacle. Mr. Sartoris and Col. Grant reached the platform first, the former to the north, the latter to the south. Mr. Sartoris turned his face to the aisle to watch for the coming bride, and as the President stepped his foot upon the platform he surrendered his precious charge forever to other hands.

The ceremony was impressive, and to the President and Mrs. Grant appeared most touching. To the bride and groom it appeared simply as a matter of ceremony, having no particular significance. The bride was in a particularly bright humor, her face being less serious than that of the groom. The rites were much like those of the Episcopalian Church, although Dr. Tiffany is a Methodist, and pastor of the Metropolitan Church, where the President worships. The answers were given by the young couple in a clear, audible tone, and as the minister said, after taking their hands, "With the exchange of these rings you enter upon a new life, with new responsibilities under God," there was deep feeling among the spectators. The words were soon spoken that joined their lives in one.

Dr. Tiffany was the first to salute the bride, being followed by the President, Col. Grant, and other relatives. The floral decorations of the public rooms of the White House were marvelous in their beauty and profusion. Above the platform there were the heaviest festoons of the whitest flowers, tube-roses, lilies of the valley, spirea, and other choice varieties, lending a perfume to the room that was almost oppressive in its sweetness. Above the heads of the couple, suspended by a thread of flowers, was a large bell formed wholly of the rarest of white flowers—a present, it is said, from New York friends. In the green room a bank of the same rare flowers was formed on an oval table. A stand of pot plants, most exquisite in their beauty and arrangement, reached from one side of the East Room to the ceiling, and, wherever flowers and evergreens could be placed, there they were.

The dress of the bride is spoken of by the ladies with much admiration. It is described as a mass of satin, lace, and orange blossoms, as fleecy and airy in its appearance as though it were made of swan's down. Her catalogue of new and fine dresses is said to number forty, and it was said by a lady whose knowledge is beyond all criticism that Nellie Grant takes with her the finest trousseau that ever went out of Washington. Half a dozen of the ladies present said her wedding-dress was the handsomest they ever saw. Its material was white satin, the richest that could be found. It was trimmed with Brussels lace of the costliest character, a present from her father, who imported it for the purpose. The bridesmaids were also in white. Mrs. Grant was dressed in black tissue silk, richly embroidered. The ladies present were all richly attired, and the company being rather small, the opportunity for display was unusual.

The wedding breakfast was served after the presents had been received. It was a source of regret and surprise that none of the relatives of Mr. Sartoris were present, and, so far as known, they sent no present to the bride. They are in mourning for their eldest son, but it is understood that the most extensive arrangements are being made by Mr. Sartoris' family and personal friends to give his bride a welcome to which her position and parentage entitle her, and one that will do much to warm her heart toward the land which must henceforth be her home.

The President was asked if he was satisfied to part with his only daughter. He said, "Yes, if she can visit us often enough." "And how often would you like her to visit you?" said the lady. "I want her to visit us twice a year," said he, "and stay six months at a time." It is expected that they will return here some time during the fall for a short visit, perhaps to stay all winter. Mr. Sartoris has large landed estates in this country, and it was while he was coming to the United States to look after his property that he met his wife for the first time on the steamer.

A Sharp Town.

The town of O——, in Kansas, issued bonds for school-houses, bridges, railroads, etc., with great prodigality, until now the bonded indebtedness is nearly $200,000, and the rate of taxation nine and a half per cent. No community can stand such taxation as that, and to avoid it the citizens have bought a quarter section of land adjoining the town site, laid it off into lots and blocks, and are moving every building from the old to the new town site. The old town site will soon be a deserted tract of 160 acres, with a bonded debt of $200,000. The new town starts off with public buildings and private dwellings complete, and in fine running order, and without any bonded or paper indebtedness. They inflated the old debt as much as she could stand, and let her burst. But for the new town—not any!

Gentlemen who haven't the means for visiting a fashionable resort this summer can purchase a Saratoga trunk in which to recreate themselves.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Cambridge University Union, of England, have adopted a motion, by 191 votes to 45, in favor of introducing the system of examination into England.....Europe produces annually 965,000,000 yards of ribbons, fully one-half of which are made in France, Paris being the chief market and St. Etienne, Lyons, and the department of the Loire the great producing centers.....The President of Guatemala has forbidden the clergy in that republic to wear the clerical dress except when they are engaged in the performance of their ecclesiastical functions, and has closed all the convents but one, that of St. Catherine, the nuns of the abolished convents, 140 in number, having the option of either entering the convent of St. Catherine or returning to civil life.....Three American students at Lausanne were drowned in Lake Geneva.....The Azores newspapers deny the existence in those islands of a movement in favor of annexation to the United States.....The protracted "lock-out" of farm laborers in Lincolnshire, England, has been ended by a settlement, which will probably be adopted in the other agricultural districts of England.....Gen. A. R. Dyer, United States Army, died in Washington. Gen. Dyer graduated at the Military Academy in 1837, and was immediately appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Third Artillery. ..David French picked up what he supposed to be a stone in a street in Warrensburgh, N. Y., and threw it down again. It exploded injuring him fatally. It was a nitro-glycerine exploder..... The Canadian Pacific Railroad bill was read a third time and passed in the Dominion House of Commons. It evoked a long discussion, prominent members on both sides taking part in the debate.....The financial statement of the Centennial shows the total subscriptions to be $4,405,200; total expenses to May 1, including plans and work on the grounds, $144,712; and the estimate of the total cost of buildings according to the designs, $8,750,000. . .W. W. Eaton, Democrat, was elected United States Senator by the Connecticut Legislature in joint session .....The case of Charles H. Phelps, for alleged frauds on the New York State Treasury, has been postponed until the third Monday in September.

Advices from Nassau report that the bark Sylvia W. Swasey from New York for Cardenas, struck on Long Bank Reef and was lost. The schooner Phœnix capsized in a whirlwind off Ship Channel Keys. Out of seventeen passengers five women and one man were drowned. . The U. S. House Committee on Ways and Means authorized Mr. Foster to report a resolution censuring the Secretary of the Treasury, and Solicitor Bamfield, for the lax and careless administration of the law in the Sanborn contract cases.... .Henry Powers, acting captain of the steamer Charleville, was arranged at Memphis for the lynching of a Hebrew named Samuel Bahrman for alleged larceny of jewelry. Some jewelry being missing, Bahrman was suspected, and was swung up three times with a rope to extort a confession. To save his life he said that he had stolen the articles and thrown them overboard. He was then put on the Mississippi shore, his hands tied behind him. Bachman, who is the son of an insurance agent in Louisville, declares that he made the pretended confession from fear, and was innocent. Powers was held for appearance in the criminal court, and has also been arrested in a civil suit in which $100,000 damages are claimed. The forty-three temperance women who were arrested in Cincinnati were tried in the Police Court and discharged. A three-story house in Cincinnati fell and seven persons were buried in the ruins. The monument to be erected at Saratoga in commemoration of the surrender of Gen. John Burgoyne to Gen. Gates, Oct. 17, 1777, for which the State of New York has appropriated $50,000, will be of granite, and 220 feet high. J. D. B. Hooper, the youth who shot T. H. Phillips, an old merchant in Opelika, Ala., a year ago, because of an alleged slanderous remark concerning him, has been acquitted of the charge of murder.

Condensed Statistics.

Fevers kill more children than adults. Of those who die of constitutional disease — consumption — the greater portion are between thirty and forty years of age. Diseases of the digestive organs kill very many children, and accidents cause the death of a great many more males than females. Small-pox takes off more children, and apoplexy and paralysis more old persons. More die of consumption at the age of thirty than at any other time of life. Fewer deaths occur in June than in any other month, and the most in April and August. More die of diseases of the respiratory organs in the winter. In the most illiterate portions of the country—among the negroes of the South—sixty per cent. of the inhabitants cannot read or write. Of the adult white male population in the most illiterate portions of the country, five per cent. cannot read or write. The best educated portions of New England are Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and a narrow strip through Massachusetts and Connecticut. Two-thirds of the Irish population are in the Eastern States, but the reverse is true of the Germans. The Swedes and Norwegians nearly all go West. They are fine farmers. The Canadians in the United States are to a great degree found in the lumber, saw-mill, and carpenter business, though many are to be found in the shoe shops and factories of Massachusetts. The taxation per *capita* is heaviest in the Eastern States, because more costly improvements are going on there, and in the most enterprising portions of the West, where the inhabitants are endeavoring by various improvements to make the country inviting to settlers. The South has of late made a great advance in commencing to raise corn, so that if her other crops fail she will not be left without resources. The other great corn-growing region not thoroughly known is a large tract in Texas.

A "young feller" who had $2,500 last year as one of a base-ball nine, has just succeeded in getting a situation at $5 a week in a Troy soap factory.

The New Panacea.

Modern science having demonstrated that alcohol is "neither food nor physic," but, on the contrary, a species of poison, the introduction of a potent tonic which is entirely free from it is certainly a subject for congratulation. Dr. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS is a medicine which may be fairly characterized as an unobjectionable specific for many distressing and dangerous diseases. Temperance organizations, heretofore in favor of permitting the sale of alcohol for medical purposes, are of opinion that VINEGAR BITTERS possesses all the efficacy as an invigorant that has ever been even *claimed* for spirituous stimulants, and on this account, as well as because of the singular success which has attended its use in dyspepsia, liver complaint, disorders of the bowels, nervous diseases, general debility, and all maladies growing out of intemperance, they warmly recommend it as a restorative and alterative of surpassing excellence.—*Com.*

THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported favorably on the House joint resolution, providing that in all cases under civil service examinations for positions under the Government, when a disabled United States soldier, his wife, or widow of deceased soldier dying of wounds or diseases contracted in line of duty, or his orphan child, shall pass such examination at the standard fixed by the rules, such person shall have precedence for appointment to any existing vacancy. Placed on the calendar.

ADJOURNMENT.

Senator Edmunds, of Vt., submitted a resolution that the President pro tem. of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives declare the two Houses of Congress adjourned *sine die* on the 23d of June next, at 12 o'clock noon. Ordered to be printed and laid over.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of N. J., introduced a bill to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between the United States of America and Asia, authorizing a company to lay a submarine cable.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill to relieve ships and vessels from compulsory pilot fees in certain cases was passed.

Mr. Chandler, of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the bill amendatory of the Act of Aug. 18, 1856. "To regulate the diplomatic and consular system of the United States." Passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, introduced a joint resolution proposing an additional amendment to the Constitution to provide that all claims and demands against the United States shall be presented or prescented within ten years after they accure or arise or also be forever barred.

APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

The Senate passed the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill. As finally amended there were reinstated nearly all of the clerical forces in the several departments of the Government which the House proposed to curtail, besides authorizing the Secretary of War to detail enlisted men for duty in the Adjutant General's office.

ADJOURNMENT.

The resolution of the House providing for an adjournment of the session of Congress on the 23d of June was received, and on motion of Mr. Edmunds was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. West, of La., from the Committee on Transportation, reported the two Senate bills for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi with a written report. Placed on the calendar.

CUSTOMS OFFICERS' SALARIES.

Mr. Fenton, of N. Y., introduced a bill to establish the compensation of certain customs officers, to regulate the service in the collection of customs at the various ports in the United States, and the disposition of fines, penalties, and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating to customs, which was referred to the Finance Committee. The bill provides that instead of the salaries, monetes, and perquisites of whatever description now received by customs officers, there shall be paid to them specified annual salaries, which the bill proceeds to prescribe in detail.

IN THE HOUSE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

For the creation of a court for the adjudication and disposition of the Geneva award. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

To secure anti-monopoly ocean cable communication between Europe, America and Asia by Wm. Cornell Jewett and his associates.

For the establishment of an ocean mail steamship service—American built iron vessels—between the United States and England.

SUFFERERS BY FLOODS.

Mr. Hayes, of Ala., moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill authorizing the President to furnish army rations and clothing to the starving and destitute people on the Tombigbee, Warrior and Alabama rivers. Mr. Willard, of Vt., suggested that the sufferers by the late inundation in Massachusetts be included, but Mr Hayes declined to include them. The bill was passed, 141 to 68.

THE MOIETY BILL.

The Moiety bill, as amended by striking out the section for the seizure of books and papers enacted in 1863 as a war measure was passed. During the discussion of the bill Mr Beck said the Collector of New York has a salary of $6,000, the Naval Officer has $5,000; and the Surveyor has $4 500; and yet during this Administration the Surveyor had received for his share of penalties $150,000, the Naval Officer, $162,000, the Collector, $174,000, and the informer, $491,000, making a total of $986,000 that has been paid to informers and officials. Mr. Dawes said it had cost the Government $5.87 for every dollar of doubtful taxes collected in New York, and $14.93 for every dollar collected in Boston. The amounts paid to the New York Custom House officials since 1869 as their shares of fines and penalties aggregated $335,731. The bill as passed by the House cuts off the moiety division by the Government.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

After much discussion the resolution allowing the Agricultural Report to go through the mails free of postage was adopted—110 to 68. While this was being discussed members upbolding it were accused of favoring the franking privilege under its cover.

BILLS PASSED.

The Pension Appropriation bill appropriating $29,930,000 was passed. It contains a provision that the pension agents' fees of 30 cents for preparing vouchers and administering oaths shall be reduced to twenty cents.

A NEW STATE.

The bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State coming up as a special order, Mr. McKee, of Miss., Chairman of the Committee on Territories, addressed the House in support of the measure. Messrs. Potter and Hoar opposed, and Keeson, Maynard and Haskins favored the bill. It passed—yeas, 160; nays, 54.

Liver and Blood Diseases.

BY R. V. PIERCE, M. D.

A healthy liver secretes each day about two and a half pounds of bile, which contains a great amount of waste material taken from the blood. When the liver becomes torpid or congested, it fails to eliminate this vast amount of noxious substance, which, therefore, remains to poison the blood, and be conveyed to every part of the system. What must be the condition of the blood when it is receiving and retaining each day two and a half pounds of poison? Nature tries to work off this poison through other channels and organs—the kidneys, lungs, skin, etc., but these organs become overtaxed in performing this labor in addition to their natural functions, and cannot long withstand the pressure, but become variously diseased.

The brain, which is the great electrical center of all vitality, is unduly stimulated by the unhealthy blood, which passes to it from the heart and it fails to perform its office healthfully. Hence the symptoms of bile poisoning, which are dullness, headache, incapacity to keep the mind on any subject, impairment of memory, dizzy, dropsy, or nervous feelings, creepy forebodings, and irritability of temper. The blood itself being diseased, as it forms the sweat upon the surface of the skin, it is so irritating and poisonous that it produces discolored brown spots, pimples, blotches, and other eruptions, sores, boils, carbuncles and scrofulous tumors. The stomach, bowels and other organs cannot escape becoming affected, sooner or later, and we have as the result, costiveness, piles, dropsy, dyspepsia, diarrhœa. Other symptoms are common, as bitter or bad taste in the mouth, internal heat, palpitation, tossing cough, unsteady appetite, choking sensation in the throat, bloating of stomach, pain in side or about shoulders or back, coldness of extremities, etc., etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time. The liver being the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system—set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions, which gender in the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose my Golden Medical Discovery with very small doses daily of my Pleasant Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their persevering and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great remedies.—[Copr.

"What's the plural of pillow?" asked a teacher, the other day. "A bolster, sir," replied his rawest pupil, amidst the suppressed tittering of the whole class.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—*Com.*

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will give more relief in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, no matter how severe, than any other article known to medical men. Used internally and externally.—*Com.*

It is often remarked by strangers visiting our State that we show a larger proportion of good horses than any other State in the Union. This, we tell them, is owing to two principal reasons: in the first place, we breed from the very best stock; and in the second place, our people use *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, which in our judgment are of incalculable advantage.—*Com.*

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE AND SICK

from no other cause than having worms in the stomach.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS

will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 216 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP IS THE PRESCRIPTION of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in the World in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT.

Why will You Suffer?

To all persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps in the limbs or stomach, Bilious Colic, Pain in the back, bowels or side, we would say THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is of all others the remedy you want for internal and external use. It has cured the above complaints in thousands of cases. There is no mistake about it. Try it. Sold by all Druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra	$ 12	a .12
First quality	11¾	a 12¼
Second	10¾	a 11
Ordinary thin Cattle	09	a 10
Inferior	08½	a 09
Milch Cows	35.00	a80.00
Hogs—Live	05¾	a .07¾
Dressed	05¾	a .08¾
Sheep	04¾	a .07¾
Cotton—Middling	18¾	a .19¾
Flour—Extra Western	6 05	a 6.50
State Extra	6.25	a 6.45
Wheat—Red Western	1.58	a 1.68
No. 2 Spring	1 47	a 1.52
Rye	1 08	a 1.08
Barley—Malt	1.60	a 2.15
Oats—Mixed Western	.62	a .63
Corn—Mixed Western	.85	a .87
Hay—per ton	20.00	a35 00
Straw—per ton	15.00	a20 00
Hops	08	a .16
Pork—Mess	15.00	a18 12½
Lard	11¾	a 11¾
Petroleum—Crude	05½	a 6 Refined 13¾
Butter—State	29	a .32
State Fine	.25	a .28
" Yellow	.24	a .25
Western Ordinary	20	a .21
Pennsylvania fine	.29	a .30
" ordinary	.13	a .15¾
Cheese—State Factory	.15	a .16
" Skimmed	.05	a .09
Ohio	.13	a .15
Eggs—State	.15½	a .16

BUFFALO.

Beef Cattle	4 75	a 6.25
Sheep	4 00	a 7.25
Hogs—Live	5.25	a 6.20
Flour	6.75	a 9.50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.38	a 1.38
Corn	.71½	a .72½
Oats	.57	a .57
Rye	1.05	a 1.06
Barley	1.05	a 1.20
Lard	.11	a .11¼

ALBANY.

Wheat	1.45	a 1.90
Rye—State	1.10	a 1.10
Corn—Mixed	.87	a .89
Barley—State	1.60	a 1 80
Oats—State	.65	a .69

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. Extra	7.50	a 8.25
Wheat—Western Red	1 45	a 1.45
Corn—Yellow	90	a .92
Mixed	90	a .92
Petroleum—Crude	9¾	Refined 13¾
Clover Seed	6 00	a10.00
Timothy	2 00	a 3 00

BALTIMORE.

Cotton—Low Middlings	17¾	a .18
Flour—Extra	7.25	a 8.25
Wheat	1.50	a 1.60
Corn—Yellow	.86	a .86
Oats	.65	a .72

NOVELTY PRINTING PRESSES.

The Best Yet Invented.

For Amateur or Business Purposes and unsurpassed for General Job Printing.

Over 10 000 in Use

BENJ. O. WOODS,

Manufacturer and Dealer in every description of

PRINTING MATERIAL,

349 Federal and 132 Kneeland Sts., Boston.

Agencies: P. F. DeGolyer & Co. 5 Murray St., New York. Kelley Howell & Ludwig, 917 Market St., Philadelphia. S. P. Rounds, 176 Monroe St., Chicago. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

FREE TO BOOK AGENTS

An Elegantly Bound Canvassing Book

For the best and cheapest Family Bible ever published, will be sent free of charge to any book agent. It contains over 700 fine Scripture Illustrations, and agents are meeting with unprecedented success. Address, for terms, etc., and we will show you what our agents are doing, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO. Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE CENTENNIAL GAZETTEER OF THE UNITED STATES

Will soon be issued. It will be a work of much interest to the American people. It appeals to no particular class alone but to *all* classes; to men and women of all professions, creeds, occupations and political opinions—to Farmers, Lawyers, Business Men, Mechanics, Physicians, Politicians, Teachers, Students, Manufacturers, Salesmen, men of learning and men who can only read, old and young. All want it as a book of constant reference, and to preserve for their children and children's children as the only complete and reliable work, showing the grand results of THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS OF THE GREATEST REPUBLIC THE WORLD EVER SAW. It is not a luxury but a necessity to every well-informed American citizen. Agents make $100 to $300 per month. Send for circular. ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Mass.

Pleasant Business for LADIES, selling our Perfumed Rubber Goods. For terms, address PERFUMED RUBBER WORKS, 7 Great Jones St., N. Y.

3 SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED

In each county for the Spring and Summer. $150 per month. Send for circular giving full particulars. ZIEGLER & McCURDY, Philadelphia, Pa., or Springfield, Mass.

THIS PRINTING INK was manufactured by W. D. WILSON & Co., Harper's Buildings, N. Y. It is for sale by N. Y. Newspaper Union, No. 41 North Street, in 10 lb. and 25 lb. packages. Also a full assortment of Job Inks.

TOOL CHESTS

53 FULTON ST. N.Y.

TOOL CHESTS for Farmers a Specialty

THE MORMON WIFE.

AGENTS Wanted for this fearless book. It comprises the Adventures and Experiences of a Woman—*written by herself*—for years the wife of a Mormon Prophet—disclosing all that is mysterious, wicked and startling. Full of thrilling adventure, humorous and pathetic scenes—the most fascinating book extant. Portrait of the Authoress and of leading Mormons—secret customs—Life and Scenes in Utah, &c. For circulars, address HARTFORD PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.

ANY ONE sending us the address of ten persons, with 10 cts. will receive *free*, a beautiful Chromo and instructions how to get rich. Paper paid *Daily Novelty* Co., 103 South 8th St., Dallas, Pa.

$75 a Week. Agents wanted, parties or large firms. J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

"What's the plural of pillow?" asked a teacher, the other day. "A bolster, sir," replied his rawest pupil, amidst the suppressed tittering of the whole class.

$100 A MONTH TO AGENTS to sell the IMPROVED HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. the only low priced Lock Stitch Sewing Machine ever invented. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass., N. Y. City, or Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE AMERICAN BASKET COMPANY,

New Britain, Conn.,

The trade say, manufacture the best basket in the market, make them Bamboo Rattan and Splint, consisting of the different kinds called for. Also manufacturers of the Celebrated American Fruit Basket and Crate. Send for Catalogue. Fruit Baskets, Grape Boxes of all sizes, at prices to suit the times. Send for Price List.

AGENTS WANTED to sell our justly celebrated Articles for Ladies' wear. Entirely new. Immense profits. Sells itself. Sample sent on receipt of $1.00. MONTHLY TOILET CO., Boston, Mass.

HATFIELD HOUSE, Ramona Springs, *On Raquette River*, three miles from Tupper Lake, will open June 1st, for reception of guests. Accommodations first class. The hotel is entirely new, and has been fitted and furnished with every modern convenience. Good fishing and hunting. The proprietors have determined to present a house in every way worthy of patronage. The waters are highly recommended by the medical faculty in wide range of diseases. Address, HATFIELD BROS., Ramona Springs, St. Lawrence Co., New York.

FLORENCE

The Long-contested Suit of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO. against the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., and three S. Howe Machine Companies, involving over $15,000,000,

Is finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the FLORENCE, which does not Broaden the Monopoly of High Prices.

THE NEW FLORENCE

Is the ONLY machine that sews backward and forward, or to right and left. Simplest—Cheapest—Best.

Sold for Cash Only. Terms to CLUBS and DEALERS.

April, 1876.

1876 DOMESTIC.

"This Sewing Machine gives the best satisfaction to the user, is easy for operator to run, and is the best of all to sell. If there is no "Domestic" agent in your town apply to DOMESTIC S. M. CO. New York.

ADVERTISERS! Send 25 cts. to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York, for their *Pamphlet* of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising.

WISTAR'S BALSAM WILD CHERRY

COUGHS, SORE THROAT, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, and every affection of the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST, are speedily and permanently cured by the use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED

by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials it has received. *The genuine* is signed "*I. Butts*" on the wrapper. SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. Sold by dealers generally.

$25 Per Day guaranteed using our Well Auger and Drills. Catalogue free. W. Gilbe, St. Louis, Mo.

Profitable Employment.

Work for Everybody. Good Wages. Permanent Employment. Men and Women wanted. Full particulars free. Address, W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O. or St. Louis, Mo.

$65 PER DAY Commission or $240 a week and expenses We offer it and will pay it. Apply now. S. WARNER & Co., Marion, O.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

PURELY D. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA

VINEGAR BITTERS

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of VINEGAR BITTERS?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

The properties of DR. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS are Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Diuretic, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Alterative, and Anti-Bilious.

"EAT TO LIVE."

F. E. SMITH & CO.'S

CRUSHED WHEAT.

Atlantic Mills, Brooklyn, N. Y., is the Perfection of Food. Wholesome, Delicious and Economical. Makes a variety of dishes. For children and invalids, especially the Dyspeptic, it is unequalled. Sold by all Grocers. Descriptive Pamphlets, with valuable information on Food and Health sent free.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

USE PARSONS' RAT & ROACH EXTERMINATOR

BEST IN THE WORLD. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

Of the Multitudes whose avocations restrict them to a sitting posture, more than two-thirds suffer from Constipation. Do they not know that an occasional resort to

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient

would prevent all their misery? Its regulating properties are unparalleled. For sale by all dealers in medicines.

WHY NOT Send 25 cts. with addresses of 5 others and receive postpaid a Fine Chromo, 7x9 worth $3.50 and instructions to clear $30 a day. J. PLUMB & Co., 102 South 6th St., Phila., Pa.

HO! FOR COLORADO!

With its glorious climate, magnificent scenery, mining resources, stock growing, farming and health advantages. General and special information given free. Address A. H. PATTERSON, Fort Collins, Colorado.

AGENTS WANTED for the new book, LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF

Kit Carson

from facts dictated by himself. The only true and trustworthy life of America's greatest HUNTER, TRAPPER, SCOUT and GUIDE ever published. Full and complete descriptions of the Indian tribes of the FAR WEST, as seen by Kit Carson, with a full, reliable account of the MODOC War, and the MODOC WAR. As a work of HISTORY, it is invaluable.

Read Carson's Certificate.

This is to certify that De Witt C. Peter, M. D., Surgeon U. S. A., is the only person I ever authorized to write my life and adventures. Kit Car